



T H E  
A M E R I C A N M U S E U M,  
O R, U N I V E R S A L M A G A Z I N E,

F o r N O V E M B E R, 1791.

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*Meteorological observations made at Philadelphia, in Oct. 1791.*

Days.	Barometer. English foot,		Thermom. Fahrenheit.		Anemometer. Prevailing wind.	Weather.
	In. $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	In. $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	D $\frac{1}{10}$	D $\frac{1}{10}$		
1	30 1 12	30 0 7	60 1	80 8	SSW	fair,
2	29 11 12	29 11 4	70 5	21 0	SW, ENE	fair, rain,
3	29 8 7	29 9 8	62 6	64 6	W, WNW	rain, cloudy,
4	30 3 13	30 4 0	39 6	57 4	NW, W SW	fair,
5	30 2 11	30 1 1	53 6	65 7	WSW, SSW	cloudy, fair,
6	30 1 3	30 0 11	42 1	66 6	SSW, W	fair,
7	30 2 1	30 1 5	42 6	70 2	WSW, SW	foggy, fair,
8	29 10 7	29 10 10	47 7	68 9	SW, W	foggy, fair,
9	30 0 14	29 11 3	45 7	68 7	SW, W	fair,
10	30 3 7	30 3 3	42 3	59 9	N, NW	fair,
11	30 4 0	30 3 9	39 4	63 9	N, NNE	cloudy, rain
12	30 0 14	30 0 4	47 1	67 3	NE, W	rain, fair,
13	30 5 3	30 5 1	36 0	52 7	NW	fair,
14	30 6 11	30 4 13	38 6	60 1	NW, S	fair,
15	30 0 14	30 0 8	51 6	75 0	SW, WSW	cloudy, rain,
16	30 3 4	30 2 10	42 3	49 1	N, NE	cloudy, rain,
17	30 0 8	30 0 7	39 0	54 9	W, WNW	cloudy, rain,
18	30 1 7	30 1 14	32 0	36 7	NE	rain, sleet, snow,
19	30 3 12	30 3 14	38 5	50 2	NNE	cloudy, fair,
20	30 2 10	30 1 11	37 2	41 2	NE	cloudy, rain,
21	30 1 6	30 0 11	36 9	56 1	NNW, WNW	cloudy, fair,
22	30 0 4	29 11 12	34 5	49 9	NW, WNW	cloudy, snow,
23	30 0 1	30 0 14	34 9	50 9	W, WNW	fair,
24	30 3 4	30 2 1	33 8	54 3	WNW, W	fair,
25	30 1 4	30 0 7	40 5	57 2	W, SSW	fair,
26	30 0 14	30 0 1	41 0	52 2	NW, NNE	fair, cloudy,
27	30 1 0	30 0 7	35 8	52 9	NNE	cloudy,
28	30 0 10	30 0 4	39 9	54 5	WNW	cloudy,
29	30 1 2	29 11 10	40 1	58 1	W, WSW	cloudy,
30	29 9 6	29 7 8	44 8	66 6	WSW, SW	cloudy, rain,
31	29 5 8	29 6 4	57 6	67 3	WSW, SW	rain, cloudy,

RESULT.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind and weather.
	14th gr. deg. elev.	30 6 11	2d greatest deg. heat	81 0	
	31st least elevat.	29 5 8	13th least deg. of do.	32 4	
	Variation,	1 1 3	Variation,	49 0	
	Mean elevation,	30 1 0	Mean deg. heat,	51 6	cloudy, rainy.

*Observations on the weather and diseases, for the month of October, 1791.*

IN the beginning of the month, the weather was generally fair, but in its progress became more cloudy and rainy; on the whole, however, it was much more moderate than at this time in the preceding year. Rain, though it frequently fell in the course of the month, was never violent; and on two or three days, was accompanied with sleet and light snow. This was the case on the 17th and 18th: but the mercury in the barometer standing much higher than it usually does, on those occasions, rendered it probable, that a greater quantity of snow had fallen in other places; accordingly it was found that at the distance of twenty miles, in various situations from the city, snow, to the depth of three inches, had fallen. On the 11th at 7 o'clock in the evening, an eclipse of the moon took place.

The diseases that occurred this month, and depended on the influence of the sensible qualities of the air, were much more numerous, than during September. Inflammatory affections became frequent, and though sometimes attacking parts whose functions or structure did not render them immediately essential to life, were nevertheless difficult of cure. Inflammations of the eyes, face, and throat, were very common; and often remained, notwithstanding the use of proper remedies, for several weeks, without at any time affecting the whole system. In the progress of the month, as the cool weather came on, slight febrile affections were observed to prevail with some, commencing with a disrelish for food, flying pains, particularly in the head and back, and followed by occasional chilliness, and fever. The symptoms were seldom so violent as to confine the patients to their beds, allowing them to go about as usual, however—without their ordinary activity; after continuing for several days, they would apparently disappear; but were easily brought back by slight irregularities.

A diarrhoea also came on, and in general the most unaccountable weakness, and depression of spirits attended. The pulse was never so full or hard, as to require bleeding, the febrile action being sufficiently reduced, by the exhibition of some laxative medicine, and a proper regulation of diet. Increasing a determination to the surface, by the use of antimonial preparations, combined with the neutral salts, was also of advantage: and if the fever was apt to recur, it seldom withstood the application of blisters to the wrists. A complete intermission being produced, the debility was removed by the use of tonics. The morbid sensibility of the stomach was often so great, as to cause the bark to be rejected; in which case, an infusion of Columba root, and other simple bitters, with the free use of opium, especially at night, proved restorative, and, accompanied with exercise and proper diet, health was finally established, though it was some weeks before the former vigour returned.

The small pox appeared in some instances, in the natural way, and with very trifling mortality: but the disease was more frequently produced by inoculation. In order to moderate the inflammatory state of the system, which is well known to be most commonly the consequence of the introduction of the contagion into the body, a low diet, the use of occasional laxatives, and the free exposure to cool air, in the greatest number of cases, was directed. A departure, however, from this rule, was necessary to be observed in some cases, where, from the debility of constitution, already present, it was apprehended the disease would not be produced, in consequence of the body being insensible to the stimulus of the contagion. In one instance, in all probability, the person escaped the disease, from the weakness of his system, at the time of inoculation, being increased by the measures being too strictly observed, which are commonly used to prevent the violence of the fever, diminish the eruption, and procure a favourable termination of the complaint. The constitution was originally strong and robust: but for some weeks previous, the patient had been afflicted with the intermittent fever, from which having scarcely recovered, he was so situated as to live on poor diet, and he also exposed to the debilitating influence of night air, with cold and moist weather: by the combined influence of these, the muscular strength was considerably diminished, which was further increased by the preparatory treatment. The operation of inoculation was a second time performed, and, instead of living so abstemiously as before, animal food was allowed; the stimulus of a moderate heat was made use of; and other means to increase the strength of the system, attended to. Notwithstanding this contrary, and rather unusual practice, no inconvenience was produced; the eruptive fever was so trifling as not to confine the patient to the house but two days; and but twelve peck were to be found over the whole body.



## O N D R E A M S.

BY THE LATE GOV. LIVINGSTON.

*"I wake, emerging from a sea of dreams tumultuous."*

Young's Night Thoughts.

**I** NEVER lay any stress upon dreams. I believe they very seldom prove prophetic! They seem rather the random tossings of fancy from wave to wave, when the helm of reason is lost. Hence, I think it but an indifferent entertainment to hear people detail those their nightly reveries; and suspect their minds are not sufficiently stored with waking thoughts, to prevent the conversation from flagging. Why else keep it up with uninteresting, unedifying narrations of their nocturnal phantoms? Last night, however, I had two dreams, which I cannot refrain from communicating; and I hope the public will pardon my obtruding upon them such fanciful visions, because they were dreams of a *public nature*.

Wearied in mind by revolving the obliquity of our national conduct; and tired in body with the labours of my farm, I fell asleep—a sleep profound from my fatigue—but disturb'd from my internal anxiety: such a sleep as *Milton* very properly calls, *unquiet rest*. I dreamt that both his most christian majesty and their high mightinesses the states general of the united netherlands had granted letters of marque and reprisal to seize as much American property upon the high seas, as would discharge the interest of the monies they had respectively lent to congress. I further dreamt that I read in *Le courier de l'Europe*, that in pursuance of such letters, a number of American merchantmen had been brought into the ports of France and Holland, and had there, together with their cargoes, been sold at public auction: that those several powers had notified such their proceedings to congress; and had farther informed that august body; that there remained in their hands, after discharging the interest due on their respective securities, a considerable balance in favour of America: that this balance awaited the orders of congress, as neither of those powers were pressing for the principal, considering the present situation of the united states; though the former having made the loan when it illly comported with the exigencies of the kingdom; would be glad to have the capital also, as soon as congress should be capacitated to pay it. That both his most christian majesty and the states general regretted this painful resource of self-payment; and doubted not, that this step, though rigorous in appearance, yet dictated by necessity, would receive the most benign construction by the united states of America, with whom they ardently desired to cultivate the strictest amity, to the remotest generations: but they must, at the same time, take the freedom to advertise those states, that they will think themselves obliged to re-adopt this disagreeable expedient, as often as the payment of such interest shall, in future, be unreasonably procrastinated.

It is impossible for me to convey an adequate idea of the anguish I felt on reading in my dream this paragraph in *the courier of Europe*. My torment was increased by farther dreaming, that when the above intelligence reached America, it had so different an effect, from what, in a country professing private honesty and public virtue, I expected it would have had. For, instead of every one's exerting every nerve, to prevent, for the future, the like captures and seizures, which nobody could criminate—and immediately concerting measures to indemnify the merchants who had fallen victims to expiate the delinquency of the whole nation; I dreamt that our farmers coldly said, what have we to do with the merchants? The French and Dutch cannot send cruisers to take

our lands for their demands upon congress. This so tortured me as though I had been betridden by a night hag. I groaned, I bawled, I struggled, I awoke, and glad was I to find it a dream. It was now about one o'clock. Dreamers will be particular. I was so agitated in mind, that I could not get another wink of sleep till half after three. My second dream was also disagreeable. I dreamt that there were a great number of British emissaries, travelling, under various pretences, from one end of the North American continent to the other. That they were actually come for what Joseph only feigned, respecting his brothers, to see the nakedness of the land; that they were in continual confabulation with the Tories; and endeavoured to disseminate discontent and discord through the united states: that they particularly laboured to disaffect our citizens against the payment of their taxes; and were strenuous advocates for paper money, to prevent the influx of foreigners, and to promote domestic dissension; that they were indefatigable in their pains, to prejudice us against congress; and insidiously harangued on the danger of entrusting that assembly with such powers as they knew to be indispensably requisite to render America respectable abroad, and to preserve with honour that independence, which she has with so much honour achieved; that they encouraged the Tories still to hope for a time, when, from our internal want of sufficient vigour in the laws, and a due energy in the executive branches of our several constitutions, with the great insecurity of property, we shall long to return to the onions of Egypt; and that, in a word, those same emissaries left nothing unsaid that had a tendency so to trouble the water, as to give Great Britain a reasonable prospect of successfully fishing in it. I awoke; and glad was I again to find it a dream.

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O N R O A D S.

BY THE LATE GOV. LIVINGSTON.

*Itque reditque viam toties.*

VIRG.

WHOMEVER considers the public utility and convenience of good roads—and with how small an expense, the worst of ours may be made some of the best in the world, will, I doubt not, concur with me in sentiment, that this subject richly deserves the attention of the legislature. Let us only consider the advantages of good roads above bad ones, in the light of the additional pleasure and expedition they afford to the traveller; their enabling the husbandmen and others, who use carriages of burden, to carry proportionably greater loads; their great saving in the wear and tear of their carriages, and the less fatigue they give to the horses and other animals, employed for that purpose; and after these reflexions, we cannot, I think, be so parsimonious as to persuade ourselves, that a little labour and money, bestowed upon so grand an improvement, are uselessly expended. When roads are at first well made, they remain good, with very little mending afterwards, for many years. And yet how extremely saving are we of our labour, on what is of so great importance to the community!

By our neglecting to keep our highways in proper repair, what a melancholy accident happened the other day in my neighbourhood! A young man travelling from his father's house to the abode of his sweet-heart, that very evening being destined for the solemnization of the nuptials, his carriage, through the badness of the road, overfet; and he broke his thigh-bone: what a tragical disaster upon such an occasion! what a disappointment of the hymenean festivity! I would rather have given ten guineas, than that such a vexatious misfortune should have happened on a day of such expectation.

The present badness of our highways, bridges, and causeways, is I imagine the natural result of the law, respecting their regulation, and I am persuaded, that whenever our legislature shall view the matter in this light, they will pass an act adequate to the purpose. By our present law, those public works are to be mended and kept in repair by particular districts. This is unequal; some districts may not only consist of inhabitants generally poorer than those of others; but the nature of the ground may, in different districts, require a very unequal degree of labour. And all the roads are afterwards used by the whole county, and the whole state. It is moreover unequal, by extending from the poorest as much as from the richest in the district, excepting the little difference, that the overseer is authorized, within a certain limitation, to make at his discretion; which in many cases is not sufficient: nor is every one of those officers always endowed with *proper discretion*. Roads ought, in my opinion, to be repaired at the expense of the county, and for the money raised by such tax, men might easily be found, that would work, and expect to work faithfully, instead of the ridiculous frolic of a number of idlers, in to which that important business is at present converted, and which generally ends in their leaving the road, only *worse* than they found it.

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## ADDRESS TO THE RICH.

BY THE LATE GOV. LIVINGSTON.

*There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and sared sumptuously every day—and in hell he liſted up his eyes, being in torments.*

ST. LUKE.

**E**MPLY the present moment in acts of beneficence and charity; for *riches make themselves wings, and fly away as an eagle towards heaven.* Be charitable; and never experience the inexpressible compunctions of conscience, that will finally attend the guilt of an unfeeling heart, and an all-grasping hand. Do you not hear the cries of the necessitous? They assail you on every side. Avert not your eyes from those miserable objects—fortunate objects to you, if you relieve them. It is in their power to make you happy, by your making them happy. They ask, they have a right to ask—nay a right to demand what you, by expending in luxury, fraudulently withhold from them. For all that you possess is not at your own partial disposal. The munificent author of your abundance, has honoured you with the glorious function of his almoners. You are stewards under the Supreme Governor of the universe. To him you are consequently accountable for your stewardship. Use part of it you may, for the necessary purposes of life; part for reasonable conveniences; nay even a part for innocent diversions. But to dissipate the whole in folly and vanity, in extravagant pomp and the pride of sumptuous living, without giving to the poor their portion, you have no right. It is unjust; because it is *withholding good from them, when it is in the power of your hands to do it.* O ye who swim in opulence! be charitable; and what you thus expend, will not be *thrown away.* *He that hath pity on the poor, says Solomon, lendeth to the Lord; and it shall be paid him again. In as much as ye have done it unto these, the least of my brethren, says our blessed Saviour, ye have done it unto me.* For heaven's sake, shut not your bowels of compassion against the poor: nor render yourselves obnoxious to the denunciations of the divine vengeance against such unnatural obduracy. For *he shall have judgment without mercy, who hath showed no mercy; and whoſo ſtoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he alſo ſhall cry himſelf, but ſhall not be heard.* Job was a very rich man; but instead of lavishing his wealth on horses and pounds, and theatres, and gorgeous apparel, and splendid intemperance, he so

husbanded his estate as to be able to say, *I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish, came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing.* Cornelius was a rich man, and though a military officer, did not spend his fortune in exorbitant cheer and jollity. *He gave much alms to the people; and his alms, as well as his prayers, came up for a memorial before God.* Probably without the former, the latter would never have reached the throne of the Omnipotent. Be therefore charitable, ye men of fortune, to your indigent neighbour. He is thy brother. He is thine own flesh: for *God has made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth.* And very remarkable is the expression used upon this occasion by the prophet Isaiah, in exhorting men to charity; *hide not thyself,* says he, *from thine own flesh.* Am I turned preacher? why, then let me preach. 'Tis no disreputable office. The richest, the wisest, and the most magnificent monarch of his time, was a preacher. And who dares to criminate Noah for being a preacher of righteousness? For the poor, any benevolent man would preach, and preach, as I do, *gratis.*

*Give alms of what ye have, ye men of affluence! into whose coffers,  
Wealth incessant rolls his golden tide.*

Give *in* alms, what you generally appropriate to useless pomp, and expensive dainties. Remember your unclothed, unfed, unhoused brothers: and you will find the pleasure resulting from your liberality, even in this world, incomparably superior to what you can possibly receive from *saring sumptuously every day*; and dissipating your riches in show and revelry, in riot and debauch. I will engage, and upon an authority better than my own, that it will be more advantageous—that it will be more pleasurable to you, than all the wealth of *Cræsus*, without it. And do not the rich love *profit and pleasure*?

*Charity covereth a multitude of sins.* Not that the giving of alms is to be considered as a commutation with heaven for continuing in the practice of vice and immorality; for in such case we should doubtless be prodigal towards the poor. This is not the meaning of charity, in holy writ. It there stands for universal benevolence, and upon *that* are bestowed such magnificent encomiums; because *that* is the most unequivocal evidence of our real christianity, and the least dubious proof of our faith. I say it will be more advantageous and more pleasurable to you, than all the wealth of *Cræsus* without it. It will make you useful members of society, by causing many hearts to sing for joy; and it will render your memories precious to posterity. By such your beneficence, you will be more effectually secured against the accidents of the world, in the affection and friendship of your fellow men, than by amassing the most immense treasures. Of those you are liable to be deprived by a thousand casualties: but *he which giveth to the poor shall not lack; and he that deviseth liberal things, by liberal things shall be stand.* He has dispersed abroad, says David; he has given to the poor; his righteousness endureth forever; his horn shall be exalted with honour: his seed shall be mighty upon earth. The liberal soul, in the expression of Solomon, shall be made fat; and he that watereth, shall be watered also himself. And, says the same benevolent king in another place, *he that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed; for he giveth of his bread to the poor.* If thou draw out thy soul, in the sublime language of Isaiah, and satisfy the afflicted soul, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day. And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not. Be as a father, says the author of the book of Ecclesiasticus, unto the fatherless, and instead of a husband unto their mother, so shalt thou be as the son of the Most High, and he will love thee more than thy mother doth.—He that soweth bountifully, (in the words of St. Paul,) shall reap bountifully. And our Saviour affirms of those who are



eminent for their charity, that they *make to themselves bags which wax not old; and lay up a treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth consume, and where thieves do not break through and steal.*—Break off thy sins by repentance, (said the prophet Daniel to the king of Babylon) and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor.—*Water will quench a flaming fire* (in the words of the wise son of Sirach) and alms make an atonement for sin.—*Blessed are the merciful* (says the Son of God himself) *for they shall obtain mercy.* In a word, charity is the essence of the christian religion. It will alluage the terrors of death. It will fortify you against the fears of the last judgment! and will accompany you to heaven. What a glorious epitaph, that, which was inscribed on the sepulchral stone of Atolus of Rheims; *He has transported his estate to heaven in charities, and is gone to take possession of it.* How much more honourable this epitaph, than the flattering inscriptions we usually read on the monuments of those who are deposited in the silent grave, without leaving one single object behind them, that is able to say, “he clothed my nakedness, he allayed my hunger, and was an instrument in the hand of providence, to cheer the dreary gloom of my poverty.” Charity, I say, will follow you to heaven. Yes, it will thither follow you, when faith, and hope, and patience, and repentance, and prayers, and humiliations, and fastings, and sacraments will be left behind—left behind, as utterly useless in a state of consummate beatitude and perfection; and in those realms of inexpressible glory, where GOD himself is LOVE.



## THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

SIXTEENTH NUMBER.

Curfory reflections on superstition and idolatry.

*Integer vitæ, scelerisque furus*

*Non eget Mauri jaculo, neque arcu.*

(Imitated)

The happy men, who true religion own,  
And mildly bow before th' eternal throne,  
Ever shall persecution's rage despise,  
Convinc'd that freedom made, and keeps us wise.

WERE we not possessed of indubitable documents, proving the frequent aberrations of the human mind from truth and consistency, we might, without incurring the imputation of incredulity, entertain suspicions with respect to the veracity of historians, who rank high in the estimation of the more polished part of mankind. As one proof of my assertion, I will offer a few animadversions on idolatry. Could we suppose, were we not assured of the fact, that beings, endowed with reason, although unimproved by education, should, at any period or in any circumstances, have paid adoration to a house, a mountain, a tree, a river, the statue of a man, or the representation of a reptile! We certainly would reprobate the idea, as degrading the human species beneath the level of the brute creation, had not history recorded those facts in indelible characters.

At the very time, when Egypt was deemed the parent of wisdom, deviations from propriety, in the worship of the supreme being, were flagrant and monstrous. Fancy was suffered to prevail over reason; and true religion (in other words, the adoration of one God) was suppressed, like the Roman maiden, be-



neath the weight of superstitious ornaments. Almost every being was deified; even inanimate substances were the objects of adoration; and it may be asserted, that on the banks of the Nile there were nearly as many gods to be worshipped, as men to worship them. The history of the Israelites, after their emigration from Egypt, abounds in instances of idolatry, although frequently productive of national calamities. In vain the Pentateuch was written; in vain miracles were wrought in their favour. The pure precepts of Moses were too often neglected; and preternatural thunder from Sinai, caused but a momentary impression of terror.

But must it not be lamented by the heart of sensibility, that the thick clouds of idolatry still hover over immense regions, and that even nations, who are not deficient in learning, and who excel in a variety of refined arts, still wander in the gloom of superstition! Some excuse may be pleaded in behalf of the uncivilized natives of the wilds of America. They are ignorant; but they acknowledge their ignorance; and are willing to be taught; nevertheless, *adequate instruction* has not as yet been administered to them. Many have attempted, *actuated by the best intentions*, to enlighten their minds. These attempts have almost universally failed; and, in my opinion, from this reason: They ought to have been taught the moral duties, before more sublime subjects were mentioned to them. Their mental eyes were dazzled by the immensity of light, too suddenly communicated to them. They have therefore (at least the present generation) closed them against conviction, and must remain in darkness, because it was intended prematurely to exalt them into day.

They are certainly entitled to our compassion in this particular. But what should be our opinion of the proud, because partially enlightened, Chinese? With all their boasted pretensions to politeness and wisdom, they are certainly grossly superstitious, and even idolatrous. The images of their predecessors are affirmed, by travellers of veracity, to be adored by them. Those images are certainly preserved with a superstitious regard; and, if we may estimate their religious tenets by their moral conduct, we must conclude them to be either deists, or worse. The worship of the living Lama by the Tartars is equally reprehensible, and offensive to reason. Their vows are addressed to a corpulent man, who, pampered by the priests, exists in idleness and luxury. When he dies (but his death is kept a profound secret by those, who preside at his altars) another, resembling him in size, is substituted in his room; and thus the adoration of this *immortal* living Lama, has continued for ages. Even a part of the inhabitants of Europe, are incapable of comprehending the sublime simplicity of true religion; and Africa continues to be overrun by ignorance, superstition, fanaticism, and idolatry.

I have mentioned several scourges of true piety and rational belief. One more, however, it is incumbent on me at least to hint at. It is persecution.—Ye free and instructed Americans! in every respect exult in your happy situation. Yours is a large portion of the fairest quarter of the globe. Ye are possessed of those rights, which millions have lost, and millions are contending for. Here all are welcome, who adore one God, and conduct themselves with propriety. Continue to venerate the civil and religious rights of men; and impress on the minds of your offspring, that he who is compelled, or unduly influenced, to deny his religious principles, and to assume others, must be a hypocrite, and consequently an unworthy, and often a dangerous citizen.

*Philad. Nov. 26, 1791.*

*Letter from a lady in Montgomery county to Dr. Rush, dated Oct. 10th, 1791.*

DEAR SIR,

HAVING often read, with congenial feelings of humanity, many of your tracts, and others, on the abolishing of sanguinary punishments, I take the liberty to send you the following extract from the *London chronicle*, with a view that you should publish it at any period that might be likely to make an impression on those in power: for, one matter of fact operates more forcibly on most people than twenty theories. I am well aware, that the grave, stoical reader of these instances of reformation, will shake his head with cynical severity, and cry, "one swallow don't make a summer!" and perhaps the christian reader will cry, "were there not *ten* cleans'd—where are the *nine*?" But if in this latter quotation, they have any associating ideas; let them recollect the amazing love of the Holy Speaker who breathed peace and forgiveness to all around.

There appear to me so many injuries in society, more replete with malignant consequences than the depriving one of a little money, (though a thing to be abhorred by all means) that I cannot help suggesting to the minds of any who may peruse this, the well-known passage in Shakespeare:

"Who steals my purse" &c.—the rest is too well known to be repeated.

*Extract from the London chronicle, September 14, 1776.*

"A few days since, as two gentlemen, who live on the road between Dublin and Millton, a village in the neighbouring part, were returning home, they were accosted by a genteel man, gravely dressed, resembling a clergyman in his appearance. He begged they would step into an adjacent public house, as he had something of moment to communicate to them; this being complied with, he asked one of the gentlemen, whether he was ever possessed of a gold watch; and, being answered in the affirmative, he then enquired, whether he could recollect the maker and the number. The gentleman replied, that a space of more than twenty-two years had intervened, since he was robbed of the watch and some cash, by five men; and that he could not possibly know it again; but the other saying, he remembered its construction, the stranger produced the watch, which proved to be the same the gentleman had been robbed of, and also twenty-five guineas, the sum taken from him. The owner of the watch then asked the restorer of it, how he came by these articles, as they were confident he only acted in an official capacity? He desired to be excused giving a direct answer; but added, that three of the men who robbed him, were in opulent circumstances, at this time—that the other two had died since.

"Happy are they, said he, who, having had the misfortune in their younger days, to despoil their neighbour unjustly of his property, make ample retribution in their riper years: this shows their principles are not entirely vitiated, and that their repentance is sincere: but thrice happy they, who have no need of this repentance."

From, dear sir,

your faithful friend.

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### SELECTED PROSE.

*Thoughts on raising Indian corn.*

AS the raising of Indian corn is no small part of the profit of the farmer, and as the corn is often hurt with early frost, I would remind those who wish to secure their crop, that it is necessary to take the first ripe ears for seed, which may be easily done, by observing your field, when it first begins to

ripen; you will then see here and there an ear, all over the field, turned white, which ears should be plucked off, hung up, and thoroughly dried. If it be neglected a few days, or if there comes a small frost, they cannot be known from the rest of the corn. Practising this method, your corn will be ten days or a fortnight earlier in the season, and so escape the early frosts. From my own experience, I believe that by practising the above method, there would be thousands of bushels more of sound corn raised in a year, in one single county.

*A friend to the industrious.*

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### B O N M O T.

**A** PHYSICIAN was asked, whether his patient's fever had gone off?—I believe so, answered, the doctor—and the man has gone with it.

### A N E C D O T E.

**A** ZEALOUS clergyman had taken for his text these words, "And satan came also among them." At the moment of his reading the text, an old decrepid negro entering the sanctuary, supposed himself pointed at, and with a degree of resentment, looked the priest full in the face—*You grad to see your fader?*

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### FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

*Thoughts on the establishment of a mint in the united states.—By Thos. Paine.*

**T**HE price of the machinery and the expense of labour are referred to the conclusion. I proceed therefore to consider the metals, and the means of procuring them.

I begin with copper.—This metal is of too little value, and of too much bulk, to answer the purposes of coin to any great extent: about ten or twenty thousand dollars worth of copper coin is, I believe, as much as can be circulated in America.

Copper may be had in America, cheaper than in any other part of the world, and in greater quantities than are necessary for coining. This copper comes from the West Indies: it is the old boilers stills, and other utensils, which being wore out, the planters have no use for the old copper. They have not, as I am informed, the means of melting it up, or do not give themselves the trouble to do it; besides which there is a duty of 3d sterling per lb. on landing it in England.

Considerable quantities of this copper have, since the war, been bought in New York, for 6d. per pound York currency: but supposing ten pounds of it to be bought for one dollar, it will consequently follow, that ten pounds weight of copper, are only equal to about one ounce weight of silver. If therefore one dollar worth of copper was to be divided into a hundred parts or cents, each cent would be above the weight and size of a silver dollar. Two opposite difficulties, therefore, present themselves, with respect to a copper coinage; the one is, that to give the coins, or cents, the intrinsic value they ought to have by weight, they will be too heavy and bulky for the use they are intended for; the other is, that to make them light enough to be convenient, they will not have intrinsic value enough to pass, any more than half dollars would pass for dollars.

The proportionate or relative value of silver to gold, is about 16 to one; that is, 16 ounces of silver are about the value of one ounce of gold: but the relative value of copper to silver is from 120 to 140 to 1, which makes them too remote, to represent each other in the shape of coin convenient for the pocket. Nobody would think of carrying brass pound weights about him for coin; yet, he must carry copper in that proportion,

The metal convenient for a coin under the silver coin, should not differ more in its value from silver, than silver does from gold—and if it differed still less, it would be better: but as the relative values now stand, the difference increases, where convenience requires it should decrease. But as no such a metal, which convenience requires, exists naturally, the question is, whether it will answer to produce it by composition?

Of compositions, three methods present themselves—1st. Mixing silver and copper in fusion—2d. Plating the copper with silver—3d. Plugging the copper with silver. But against all these there are very capital objections.—Wherever there is a want of satisfaction, there must necessarily be a want of confidence; and this must always take place in all compounded metals. There is also a decrease in the intrinsic value of metals, when compounded; one shilling worth of silver, compounded with one shilling worth of copper, the composition is not worth two shillings, or what the metals were worth before they were compounded; because they must again be separated, to acquire their utmost value: and this only can be done at a refiner's. It is not what the coin cost to make, but what the coin is intrinsically worth, when made, that only can give it currency in all cases. Plugging copper with silver is the least detrimental to the intrinsic value of the metals, because they are the easiest separated; but in all these cases, the value of the silver put into the composition, will be so predominant to the value of the copper, that it will be rather a base silver coin, than a copper coin.

As therefore copper presents so many inconveniences arising from its great bulk and little value, and so small an object for establishing a mint (for people have learned the value of copper coin, too well, to take it as they formerly did) all the calculations for a mint must be made upon silver and gold; and whatever may be done in copper, to be considered only as incidental.

It is, I think, pretty evident, that copper has become a coin, not from the want or scarcity of silver (because the value of all the copper coin in any nation, is but a trifle, and never considered in the estimation of national property) but because silver does not admit of being divided and sub-divided down into such small pieces, as to contain only the value of a copper or a cent. It is this only which has induced a recourse to copper.

In England, the lowest silver coin is six pence, which is equal to twelve coppers; and therefore the recourse to coppers for change, or for the purchase of small articles under the value of six pence, is frequently recurring; but if in America we were to coin silver as low as the twentieth part of a dollar, which would be pieces of five cents, the occasion for coppers would be very much diminished; and such pieces would be nearly of the size of the French silver six sous. I think the policy is in favour of keeping as much silver coin as we can in the country; and this is one of my motives for excluding copper as much as possible.

Some denomination under the five cent pieces would still be necessary—but as the occasions would be diminished, a small quantity would be sufficient. It is convenience only, that ought to be considered with respect to copper coinage, and not money or riches. It was going on this last idea, instead of the first one, that entangled the former congress and the several states. They attempted to do what no other nation ever thought of doing, and which is impossible to do—that of exalting copper into national wealth. Nature has fixed its boundary; and we must keep to it.

It is therefore something by which to divide the five cent silver pieces, that appears to me the only thing to be considered, with respect to a copper coinage. This may be done either by coining copper cents of the size and intrinsic value they ought to be, which will prevent their being counterfeited, or depreciated, or



to coin or stamp small copper pieces, as a sort of treasury notes, or notes of the mint, of the nominal value of one, two, and three cents, to be exchanged, if any person chooses to exchange them, at the treasury, or the mint, for silver. These will be more durable than paper tickets, and capable of being extended over the continent without the danger of wearing out; and people will not compare the value of them by the metal they contain, but by the obligation to exchange them for silver, if required. To prevent their being counterfeited, they should not be a tender for any thing above five cents, or more than five in any one payment. As they would be merely for the purpose of dividing the five cents by, and not for the purpose of supplying the place of silver coin in large quantities, the mint or the treasury should always exchange them to any amount, though the amount can never be much at any one time.

To give these notes the opportunity of getting into circulation no faster, nor in greater quantities than the occasions for them require, the mint should not issue them in payment, but have them in readiness for merchants, shop-keepers, &c. to fetch away by tale, in exchange for silver or gold. This used to be the way the copper coinage at the tower of London got into circulation; every shop-keeper knew where to go to get ten or twenty shillings worth.

Congress could sustain no inconvenience, nor run any risk in exchanging those pieces for silver whenever they should be presented; because the value of them in silver would be deposited when they were first taken away. The difference between coining cents of their full value by weight, which they must have, if they are to depend on their own worth for a currency, and coining copper notes, whose value is to depend upon their being exchangeable for silver at the mint, is, that the first of these methods is more than double the expense of the last, and the convenience to the public not so great, nor the security so good. If twenty thousand dollars worth of nominal cents or notes were coined, the saving in metal and workmanship would be upwards of one-half, and congress would have the nominal value of them realised in silver. This difference, between the two methods, is equal to the first year's expense in establishing a mint. To consider copper only as change, or as a medium by which to divide the silver coin, and to permit it to come out no faster than it shall be called for, will always prevent inconvenience in the copper coinage. The contract for 100,000 pounds (lawful) of copper coinage, is, I believe, ten times more than can be circulated, because it will only circulate as change. Of the profits which the contractors calculated upon, I send you a specimen upon six hundred weight of copper.

600 wt. of West India copper in utensils, at 8d pr. lb.

York, or 6d. lawful money,	—	—	£. 15 0 0
<i>Melting, casting, and plating.</i>			
Four hands at casting, 2/5	—	—	£. 0 10 0
One hand at plating,	—	—	0 1 0
30 bushels coal,	—	—	0 10 5
Salt,	—	—	0 1 0
Melasses,	—	—	0 1 0
			<hr/> 1 5 5
<i>Coining.</i>			
One man cleaning and boiling,	—	—	0 2 6
Four at the cutting mill, 2/6	—	—	0 10 0
Fifteen at stamping do.	—	—	1 17 6
			<hr/> 2 10 0
Six shillings the dollar			<hr/> £. 18 15 5



Three English coppers new from the mint at the tower (London) weigh one ounce avoirdupois—consequently 1lb. wt. copper coins 48 coppers; and 600 wt. coins 28,800, which, at 10s to the dollar, is £.80 0 0. All these estimations are at 6s. the dollar. From this may very easily be calculated the profits which the contractors expected to make upon £.100,000. The expense of the machinery is to be added; as I have only stated the manual expense and materials.

Quitting this part of the subject, I come to make some considerations on the silver coin.

Opportunities for procuring silver and gold for coining, do not present themselves like those for copper; but they undoubtedly would present themselves more frequently, if a mint was established. As every nation puts some value upon its coin, the coin passes for more than the metal is worth—if, therefore, we are charged for the expense of making Spanish dollars, we had better make dollars for ourselves, provided we can procure the silver in bars. But until we have a mint, the importation of silver will continue to be made in coin; because what can a merchant do with silver or gold in bars or ingots, where there is no mint?

It therefore rests to know, whether silver in bars, or gold in ingots, or any other way not coin, can be procured cheaper than in coin, and what the difference is.

The most effectual method to acquire this knowledge, and to procure silver in bars, is to establish a mint, and to deliver to every importer of bars, or other person, the net produce in coin, which his bars shall produce.

The price of silver in bars, at the bullion office in the bank, (London) is  $5/1 \frac{1}{2}$ —the price of silver in new Mexican dollars is  $4/11 \frac{1}{2}$ —the difference is  $1/12$  or the 12th part of a dollar. It is hardly to be supposed that we pay to the amount of this difference at the Havannah, or elsewhere, in receiving dollars instead of silver unmanufactured into coin: if we do, we pay above four times the price we can manufacture the coin for ourselves, provided we can procure the silver in that proportion.

Twenty-five men will be able to complete 4,000 dollars per day from the bars. A million of dollars, coined within the space of about a year and a half, at one cent per dollar, will pay all the expense of labour, and the price of machinery necessary for such an operation; after which the expense per dollar will diminish, provided the men are kept employed.

The following is given to me as a tolerable proportionate estimate of the expense of coining copper, silver, and gold, into cents, dollars, and half-pieces.

The labour of 25 men will coin, per day, about	10,000 coppers,
	or 4,000 dollars,
	or 2,000 half-pieces.

By this it appears that the expense of coining copper, is about forty times greater than that of silver, and about two hundred times greater than that of gold. This furnishes an additional reason against copper coinage.

It may perhaps be asked, if the importer of silver in bars is to receive the exact produce of his bars from the mint, in coin, where will be the advantage? I answer, that the advantage in the first instance will be to the importer; because he gets more dollars for his cargo, than he would by receiving dollars at the place of sale, and thus is his inducement to bring in bars. The advantage, in the second instance, is to the whole country; because it makes a greater quantity of money than there would be by importing the silver in coin. If the difference is  $1/12$ th in a dollar, and bars can be procured instead of Spanish dollars, the increase of silver money in the country would be as 12 is to 11.

There is another circumstance, by which money would increase in the country,

if a mint were established, which is from the old silver plate which is now sent to England: and it is not improbable that some old silver plate might come from the West-Indies. But until there is a mint, we must remain ignorant of the resources, by which silver and gold are to be obtained.

The whole apparatus of a mint can be made in America. The only thing necessary to import will be a small quantity of cast-steel, which is an article not made in America.

The following is a tolerable estimate of the expense of as much machinery as will be sufficient to begin with, as it can occasionally be employed in gold, silver, and copper,

One coining mill,	-	-	-	450	dols.
Two cutting mills,	-	-	-	180	
One plating mill for copper,	-	-	-	270	
One do. for silver,	-	-	-	180	
One do. for gold,	-	-	-	180	
One set of ingots, cast-steel, small tools, &c.	-	-	-	250	
				<hr/>	
				1500	

Coining is a new business in America. Those, who have proposed contracts, knew, either of themselves, or from those who were to execute, what they were doing; but they supposed congress to know nothing of the matter. Accident and a turn for mechanics have thrown me into a knowledge of their plans, and the profits they expected to make.

Whenever congress goes into this business, it will be best to do it on their own account. The experience will cost something: but it will be worth obtaining, and the cheapest way of obtaining it. The fact is, that the American coiners can afford to manufacture coppers, and send them to England, cheaper than the English coiner can send them to America. In England, copper is about 10d or 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling per lb. but old copper from the West-Indies is not half that price. When copper coining first began in the New-England states, a person concerned in that business has since told me, that he sent his son to the West-Indies to see after copper—that in the possession of one person, at Providence, he found upwards of 50 tons, which was offered him at the rate of 15lb. for a dollar. When it is considered how great the exportation of copper utensils must annually be from England to the islands, and that they are a drug, after they are worn out, and have no market for the old copper, but in America, it will be easy to account for the plans, schemes, and proposed contracts that have been lately set on foot.

In contemplating the extent of a mint, I carry my mind a little further than the business of coining. The introduction of such a machinery as coining requires, will serve to bring forward those kinds of arts which are connected with it, such as making buttons of various kinds. The mint may also be an assay office for wrought plate, which will considerably contribute towards defraying the expense of the mint; at least it will be a convenient appendix to it; and the having an assay office will promote the manufactory of plate in America, and prevent that branch of business going to England, which it now does, from the want of that confidence in the purity of the metal, which an assay office would give. An assay office is much wanted in Philadelphia. Before the war, a bill was brought into the assembly to appoint an assay master: but the governor refused passing the bill, unless he had the appointment of the person; and the matter dropt, and has not been since revived. But it ought to be connected with the mint, as the standard for metals comes properly into that department. The silversmiths, who bring the plate, pay something for the stamp; and the office, as well for the seller as the buyer, is a very necessary one.

*From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.**Population and Emigration.*

**B**OTH in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, every species derives, from nature, a reproductive faculty, beyond the demand for merely keeping up its stock: the seed of a single plant is sufficient to multiply it one hundred or a thousand fold. The animal offspring is never limited to the number of its parents\*.

This ordinance of nature is calculated, in both instances, for a double purpose. In both, it insures the life of the species, which, if the generative principle had not a multiplying energy, would be reduced in number, by every premature destruction of individuals; and by degrees would be extinguished altogether. In the vegetable species, the surplus answers, moreover, the essential purpose of sustaining the herbivorous tribes of animals; as in the animal, the surplus serves the like purpose of sustenance to the carnivorous tribes. A crop of wheat may be reproduced by one tenth of itself. The remaining nine tenths can be spared for the animals which feed on it. A stock of sheep may be continued by a certain proportion of its annual increase. The residue is the bounty of nature to the animals which prey on that species.

Man, who preys both on the vegetable and animal species, is himself a prey to neither. He, too, possesses the reproductive principle far beyond the degree requisite for the bare continuance of his species.—What becomes of the surplus of human life, to which this principle is competent?

It is either, 1st. destroyed by infanticide, as among the Chinese and Lacedæmonians; or 2d. it is stifled or starved, as among other nations whose population is commensurate to its food; or 3d. it is consumed by wars and endemic diseases; or 4th. it overflows, by emigration, to places where a surplus of food is attainable.

What may be the greatest ratio of increase, of which the human species is susceptible, is a problem difficult to be solved; as well because precise experiments have never been made, as because the result would vary with the circumstances distinguishing different situations. It has been computed, that under the most favourable circumstances possible, a given number would double itself in ten years. What has actually happened in this country, is a proof, that nature would require for the purpose, a less period than twenty years. We shall be safe in averaging the surplus at five per cent†.

According to this computation, Great Britain and Ireland, which contain about ten millions of people, are capable of producing annually, for emigration, no less than five hundred thousand; France, whose population amounts to twenty-five millions, no less than one million two hundred and fifty thousand; and all Europe, stating its numbers at one hundred and fifty millions, no less than seven and a half millions.

It is not meant, that such a surplus could, under any revolution of circum-

## NOTES.

\* The multiplying power, in some instances, animal as well as vegetable, is astonishing. An annual plant, of two seeds, produces in 20 years, 1,048,576, and there are plants which bear more than 40,000 seeds. The roe of a codfish is said to contain a million of eggs. Mites will multiply to a thousand in a day: and there are viviparous flies, which produce 2000 at once. See Stillingfleet and Bradley's philosophical account of nature.

† Emigrants from Europe, enjoying freedom, in a climate similar to their own, increase at the rate of five per cent. a year. Among Africans, suffering or (in the language of some) enjoying slavery, in a climate similar to their own, human life has been consumed in an equal ratio. Under all the mitigations lately applied in the British West-Indies, it is admitted, that an annual decrease of one per cent. has taken place.—What a comment on the African trade!

stances, suddenly take place: yet no reason occurs, why an annual supply of human, as well as other animal life, to any amount, not exceeding the multiplying faculty, would not be produced in one country, by a regular and commensurate demand of another. Nor is it meant, that if such a redundancy of population were to happen in any particular country, an influx of it beyond a certain degree, ought to be desired by any other; though within that degree, it ought to be invited by a country greatly deficient in its population. The calculation may serve, nevertheless, by placing an important principle in a striking view, to prepare the way for the following positions and remarks.

First. Every country, whose population is full, may annually spare a portion of its inhabitants, like a hive of bees its swarm, without any diminution of its number: nay, a certain portion must, necessarily, be either spared, or destroyed, or kept out of existence†.

Secondly. It follows, moreover, from this multiplying faculty of human nature, that in a nation, sparing or losing more than its proper surplus, the level must soon be restored by the internal resources of life.

Thirdly. Emigrations may even augment the population of the country permitting them. The commercial nations of Europe, parting with emigrants, to America, are examples. The articles of consumption demanded from the former, have created employment for an additional number of manufacturers. The produce remitted from the latter, in the form of raw materials, has had the same effect—while the imports and exports of every kind, have multiplied European merchants and mariners. Where the settlers have doubled every twenty or twenty five years, as in the united states, the increase of products and consumption in the new country, and consequently of employment and people in the old, has had a corresponding rapidity.

Of the people of the united states, nearly three millions are of British descent‡. The British population has, notwithstanding, increased within the period of our establishment. It was the opinion of the famous sir Josiah Child, that every man in the British colonies found employment, and, of course, subsistence, for four persons at home. According to this estimate, as more than half a million of the adult males in the united states equally contribute employment at this time to British subjects, there must at present be more than two millions of British subjects subsisting on the fruits of British emigrations. This result, however, seems to be beyond the real proportion. Let us attempt a less vague calculation.

The value of British imports into the united states, including British freight, may be stated at about fifteen millions of dollars. Deduct two millions for foreign articles coming through British hands; there remain thirteen millions. About half our exports, valued at ten millions of dollars, are remitted to that nation. From the nature of the articles, the freight cannot be less than three millions of dollars; of which, about one fifth \* being the share of the united

#### NOTES.

† The most remarkable instances of the swarms of people that have been spared, without diminishing the parent stock, are the colonies and colonies of colonies among the ancient Greeks. Miletum, which was itself a colony, is reported by Pliny, to have established no less than eighty colonies, on the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Euxine. Other facts, of a like kind, are to be found in the Greek historians.

‡ Irish is meant to be included.

\* This is stated as the fact is, not as it ought to be. The united states are reasonably entitled to half the freight, if, under regulations perfectly reciprocal in every channel of navigation, they could acquire that share. According to lord Sheffield, indeed, the united states are well off, compared with other nations;



states, there is to be added to the former remainder, two millions four hundred thousand. The profit accruing from the articles, as materials or auxiliaries for manufactures, is probably at least fifty per cent. or five millions of dollars.† The three sums make twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars; call them in round numbers, twenty millions. The expense of supporting a labouring family in Great Britain, as computed by sir John Sinclair, on six families containing thirty-four persons, averages £.4 12s 10½d sterling, or about twenty dollars a head. As his families were of the poorer class, and the subsistence a bare competency, let twenty-five per cent. be added, making the expense about twenty-five dollars a head; dividing twenty millions by this sum, we have eight hundred thousand for the number of British persons, whose subsistence may be traced to emigration for its source: or, allowing eight shillings sterling a week, for the support of a working man, we have two hundred sixteen thousand three hundred forty-five of that class, for the number derived from the same source.

This lesson of fact, which merits the notice of every commercial nation, may be enforced by a more general view of the subject.

The present imports of the united states, adding to the first cost, &c. one half the freight, as the reasonable share of foreign nations, may be stated at twenty-five millions of dollars. Deducting five millions on account of East India articles, there remain, in favour of Europe, twenty millions of dollars. The foreign labour, incorporated with such parts of our exports, as are subjects or ingredients for manufactures, together with half the export freight, is probably not of less value than fifteen millions of dollars. The two sums together, make thirty-five millions of dollars, capable of supporting two hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred thirty three families, of six persons in each: or three hundred seventy-eight thousand, six hundred and five men, living on eight shillings sterling a week.

The share of this benefit, which each nation is to enjoy, will be determined by many circumstances. One, that must have a certain and material influence, will be, the taste excited here for their respective products and fabrics. This influence has been felt in all its force by the commerce of Great Britain, as the advantage originated in the emigrations from that country to this; among the means of retaining it, will not be numbered a restraint on emigrations. Other nations, who have to acquire their share in our commerce, are still more interested in aiding their other efforts, by permitting, and even promoting emigrations to this country, as fast as it may be disposed to welcome

#### NOTE.

the tonnage employed in the trade with the whole of them, previous to the American revolution, having belonged to British subjects, in the proportion of more than eleven twelfths. In the year 1660, other nations owned about 1-4th; in 1700 less than 1-6th; in 1725 1-19th; in 1750 1-12th; in 1774, less than that proportion. What the proportion is now, is not known. If such has been the operation of the British navigation law on other nations, it is our duty, without enquiring into their acquiescence in its monopolizing tendency, to defend ourselves against it, by all the fair and prudent means in our power.

† This is admitted to be a very vague estimate. The proportion of our exports which are either necessities of life, or have some profitable connexion with manufactures, might be pretty easily computed. The actual profit drawn from that proportion is a more difficult task; but if tolerably ascertained and compared with the proportion of such of our imports as are not for mere consumption, would present one very interesting view of the importance of the commerce of the united states.



them. The space left by every ten or twenty thousand emigrants will be speedily filled by a surplus of life, that would otherwise be lost. The twenty thousand in their new country, calling for the manufactures and productions required by their habits, will employ and sustain ten thousand persons in their former country, as a clear addition to its stock. In twenty or twenty-five years, the number so employed and added, will be twenty thousand. And, in the mean time, example and information will be diffusing the same taste among other inhabitants here, and proportionally extending employment and population there.

Fourthly. Freedom of emigration is due to the general interests of humanity. The course of emigrations being always, from places where living is more difficult, to places where it is less difficult, the happiness of the emigrant is promoted by the change : and as a more numerous progeny is another effect of the same cause, human life is at once made a greater blessing, and more individuals are created to partake of it.

The annual expense of supporting the poor in England amounts to more than one million and a half sterling.\* The number of persons, subsisting themselves not more than six months in the year, is computed at one million two hundred sixty-eight thousand, and the number of beggars at forty-eight thousand. In France, it has been computed that seven millions of men, women, and children, live, one with another, on twenty-five livres, which is less than five dollars, a year. Every benevolent reader will make his own reflexions.

Fifthly. It may not be superfluous to add, that freedom of emigration is favourable to morals. A great proportion of the vices, which distinguish crowded from thin settlements, are known to have their rise in the facility of illicit intercourse between the sexes, on one hand, and the difficulty of maintaining a family, on the other. Provide an outlet for the surplus of population, and marriages will be increased in proportion. Every four or five emigrants will be the cause of a legitimate union, which would not otherwise have taken place.

Sixthly. The remarks which have been made, though in many respects little applicable to the internal situation of the united states, may be of use, as far as they tend to prevent mistaken and narrow ideas on that important subject. Our country being populated in different degrees, in different parts of it, removals from the more compact, to the more spare or vacant districts, are continually going forward. The object of these removals is evidently to exchange a less easy for a more easy subsistence. The effect of them must therefore be to quicken the aggregate population of our country. Considering the progress made in some situations, towards their natural complement of inhabitants, and the fertility of others which have made little or no progress, the probable difference in their respective rates of increase, is not less than as three in the former to five in the latter. Instead of lamenting then a loss of three human beings to Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New Jersey, the philanthropist will rejoice that five will be gained to New York, Vermont or Kentucky ; and the patriot will be not less pleased that two will be added to the citizens of the united states.

*Philadelphia, November 19, 1791.*

#### NOTE.

\* From Easter 1775, to Easter 1776, was expended the sum of £.1,556,804 6s 3d sterling. See Anderson, vol. 5. p. 275. This well-informed writer conjectures the annual expense to be near £.2,000,000 sterling. It is to be regretted, that the number and expense of the poor in the united states cannot be contrasted with such statements. The subject well merits research, and would produce the truest eulogium on our country.

## AN HOPKINSONIAN FLIGHT.

*A pretty story, written in the year of our Lord 1774. By Peter Grievous, esq.  
A. B. C. D. E.*

## VELUTI IN SPECULO.

(Continued from page 172.)

THE steward found his designs once more frustrated ; but was not discouraged by this disappointment. He formed another scheme, so artfully contrived, that he thought himself sure of success. He sent for the persons who had the sole right of vending *water gruel*, and after reminding them of the obligations they were under to the nobleman and his wife, for their exclusive privilege, he desired that they would send sundry waggon loads of *gruel* to the new farm, promising that the accustomed duty, which they paid for their exclusive right, should be taken off from all the *gruel* they should send among the new settlers : and that in case their cargoes should come to any damage, he would take care that the loss should be repaired out of the old gentleman's coffers.

The *gruel* merchants readily consented to this proposal, knowing that if their cargoes were sold, they would reap considerable profits ; and if they failed, the steward was to make good the damage. On the other hand, the steward concluded that the new settlers could not resist purchasing the *gruel*, to which they had been so long accustomed ; and if they did purchase it, when subject to the tax aforesaid, this would be an avowed acknowledgment on their parts, that their father and his wife had a right to break through the tenor of the *great paper*, and to lay on them what impositions they pleased, without the consent of their respective wives.

But the new settlers were well aware of this decoy. They saw clearly, that the *gruel* was not sent to accommodate, but to enslave them ; and that if they suffered any part of it to be sold among them, it would be deemed a submission to the assumed omniscience of the *great madam*.

## CHAP. VI.

ON the arrival of the *water gruel*, the people of the new farm were again thrown into great alarms and confusion. Some of them would not suffer the waggons to be unloaded at all, but sent them immediately back to the *gruel* merchants : others permitted the waggons to unload, but would not touch the hateful commodity ; so that it lay neglected about their roads and highways, until it grew sour and spoiled. But one of the new settlers, whose name was *Jack*, either from a keener sense of the injuries attempted against him, or from the necessity of his situation, which was such that he could not send back the *gruel*, because of a number of mercenaries whom his father had stationed before his house, to watch, and be a check upon his conduct : he, I say, being almost driven to despair, fell to work, and with great zeal stove to pieces the casks of *gruel*, which had been sent him, and utterly demolished the whole cargo.

These proceedings were soon known at the old farm. Great and terrible was the uproar there. The old gentleman fell into great wrath, declaring that his absent children meant to throw off all dependence upon him, and to become altogether disobedient. His wife also tore the padlocks from her lips, and raved and stormed like a billingsgate. The steward lost all patience and moderation, swearing most profanely, that he would leave no stone unturned, till he had humbled the settlers of the new farm at his feet, and caused their father to trample on their necks. Moreover the *gruel* merchants roared and bellowed for the

loss of their *gruel*; and the clerks and apprentices were in the utmost consternation, lest the people of the new farm should again agree to have no dealings with their father's shop. Vengeance was immediately set on foot, particularly against *Jack*. With him they determined to begin; hoping that by making an example of him, they should so terrify the other families of the new settlers, that they would all submit, to the designs of the steward, and the *omnipotence* of the old lady.

A very large *padlock* was accordingly prepared to be fastened upon *Jack's* great gate; the key of which was to be given to the old gentleman; who was not to open it again, until he had paid for the *gruel* he had spilt, and resigned all claim to the privileges of the *great paper*: nor then neither, unless he thought fit. Secondly, a decree was made, to new-model the regulations and economy of *Jack's* family in such manner, that they might for the future be more subject to the will of the steward: and, thirdly, a large gallows was erected before the mansion house in the old farm, and an order made, that if any of *Jack's* children or servants should be suspected of misbehaviour, they should not be convicted or acquitted by the consent of their brethren, agreeable to the purport of the *great paper*, but be tied neck and heels, and dragged to the gallows at the mansion house, and there be hanged without mercy.

No sooner did tidings of this undue severity reach the new farm, but the people were almost ready to despair. They were altogether at a loss how to act, or by what means they should avert the vengeance, to which they were doomed: but the old lady and steward soon determined the matter; for the *padlock* was sent over, and without ceremony fastened upon *Jack's* great gate. They did not wait to know whether he would pay for the *gruel* or not, or make the required acknowledgments; nor give him the least opportunity to make his defence—the great gate was locked, and the key given to the old nobleman, as had been determined.

Poor *Jack* found himself in a most deplorable condition. The great inlet to his farm was entirely blocked up, so that he could neither carry out the produce of his land for sale, nor receive from abroad the necessaries for his family.

But this was not all. His father, along with the *padlock* aforesaid, had sent an overseer to hector and domineer over him and his family; and to endeavour to break his spirit by exercising every possible severity: for which purpose, he was attended by a great number of mercenaries, and armed with more than common authorities.

On his first arrival in *Jack's* family, he was received with considerable respect, because he was the delegate of their aged father: for, notwithstanding all that had past, the people of the new settlements loved and revered the old gentleman with a truly filial attachment; attributing his unkindness entirely to the intrigues of their enemy the steward. But this fair weather did not last long. The new overseer took the first opportunity of showing that he had no intentions of living in harmony and friendship with the family. Some of *Jack's* domestics had put on their Sunday clothes, and attended the overseer in the great parlour, in order to pay him their compliments on his arrival, and to request his assistance in reconciling them to their father: but he rudely stopped them short in the midst of their speech; called them a parcel of disobedient scoundrels, and bid them go about their business. So saying, he turned upon his heel, and with great contempt left the room.

(To be continued.)

*Letters to a young lady. By the rev. John Bennet.*

L E T T E R X I.

(Continued from page 201.)

**W**RAXALL is a very agreeable author, and he has chosen a fruitful, happy subject, in his memoirs of the kings of France, of the house of Valois. The execution is not inferior to the judiciousness of the design. His book has an admirer in every person of sentiment and taste.

The late Mr. Sheridan is allowed to have possessed considerable abilities. He has given the world a specimen of them in his life of Swift. It is, however, in my idea, too flattering a portrait. The painter was a countryman and an admirer. No talents can convert deformity into beauty, or make darkness to be light.

Swift was a very great, original genius; but the indecency of some of his writings is intolerable—his spleen, excessive—and his behaviour to Stella an eternal stigma on his memory and his virtues. Ever dabbling in the turbid ocean of politics, what business had he with the quiet and retired haven of the church? But genius and talents can embellish any side of a subject: and the biographer has poured, on his favourite author, a deluge of panegyric.

The life of Garrick is so much interspersed with the domestic history of the most illustrious persons of his time, that it will highly engage and gratify your curiosity. It is written by Davies in two volumes.

England has long laboured with a disorder, that I cannot call by a better name, than the theatrical mania. A principal actor is more distinguished, caressed, and enriched by a luxurious nation, than many of the most deserving persons, in the learned professions. An Abingdon, a Siddons, and a Mara (as once a Garrick, a Henderson, and a Yates) enchant the feelings of a British audience, drain the money which should be sacred to better purposes, acquire, in a few years, an independent fortune, and are admitted to the first circles in the kingdom, whilst a thousand amiable and meritorious clergymen are suffered to live in want, and to die in the most uncomfortable obscurity. This is not a very favourable trait in the moral history of a nation. It seems rather a symptom of its approaching dissolution.

Hume was a great champion of infidelity, and, as such, a character, that excites uncommon curiosity. He has written his own life, and, as an unique in biography, it is worthy your reading.

Bolingbroke was another of the sceptical family. His history is agreeably recorded by Dr. Goldsmith.

On the subject of biography, you will meet with a great variety of other entertaining writers; but I must not close this article, without particularly recommending a book, that has given me so much pleasure and information, as the life and writings of Gray, by Mr. Mason.

A particular friendship, of the warmest and most disinterested kind, subsisted between these celebrated authors. It commenced in that early period of life, when souls are incapable of guile or selfishness, and mutually expand; and Mason has endeavoured to immortalize it in a manner, which does equal credit to his heart and understanding.

The history of a retired, literary person cannot, generally, present much variety of entertainment. But in the character of Gray, there is somewhat very interesting; and his friend has displayed it to the greatest advantage. No man, perhaps, by such slight sketches, as the author of "an elegy in a country church-yard" has left behind him, ever acquired so extensive a reputation. And there was a dignity, a softness, and a delicacy in his whole manner of thinking and acting, which compensate for the want of more remarkable anecdotes, and of more sounding connexions.



## LETTER XII.

"THERE is not," says a sensible writer, "a son or daughter of Adam, who has not some concern in the knowledge of geography." It is necessary to your understanding the connexion, which this globe has with the other planetary system, and with all the wonderful works of God. It is indispensable to your comprehending history, or having a proper idea of the events and transactions it relates, as well as to divest your mind of little, narrow prejudices, by giving you a view of the customs, manners, ceremonies, and institutions of all the different nations over the world.

A celebrated writer \* has called geography and chronology, the two eyes of history; the first informs you where events happened, and the latter, at what particular period. If it was not for these helps, your reading would be a confused chaos, without order, light, or perspicuity.

Geography is now, indeed, so much attended to at all schools, that there is little occasion to dwell on its necessity; if you have learned the use of the globes, and the division of it by names, which are only fancied for the sake of reducing the immensity of it to the narrow scale of human comprehension, the best method, I know, is never to read the name of a place in a common news paper, or any other history, without immediately recurring to authorities for the situation and division of the country in which it lies, the manners of the inhabitants, their ceremonies, civil government, and religious institutions. It is this mode of studying from the urgency of the occasion, which gives energy to our researches, and vigour to improvement.

Guthrie is one of the best authors in geography; and for chronology, the tables of dr. Priestly (a name, which I would only mention, where science and not religion, is concerned,) are so compendious and comprehensive, as to afford you, on a single glance, considerable information. There is no species of knowledge, that is so easily attained, as that of geography—not any, of which the want is more flagrant and awkward.

I lately blushed for a young lady, who was asked in company, the latitude and situation of a particular place, which happened to be mentioned in the public papers of the day. She was dressed in the highest taste. The roses and carnations vied in her countenance. She piques herself on her smartness and vivacity; but in this instance, could make no reply. Her embarrassment betrayed her ignorance; and politeness relieved it by a change of conversation.

How much higher would her character have stood in the estimation of all sensible and discerning men, if she had come down stairs, dressed in an elegant plainness, and, instead of standing so long before her glass, had devoted some little share of her time to this species of improvement. Not that I have any objection to a blush upon a woman's cheek. I think the crimson tint ornamental; but I would have yours to be the blush of delicacy and reserve, not of ignorance, shyness, or ill-breeding.

\* Chesterfield.

## LETTER XIII.

NATURAL history is another study, which I conceive to be particularly feminine. It has, of late, been cultivated with uncommon attention. Botany has been particularly fashionable. It has found a place in the amusements of the elegant, as well as the learned. Nothing is more calculated to amuse the mind, improve the health and spirits, and to inspire at once cheerfulness and devotion.

The surprising history of plants and flowers, the immense variety, the mechanism, order, government, and economy of animals, fowls with their plumage,



and fishes with their scales, fossils, minerals, petrefactions, mountains, vallies, volcanos, all naturefull of life, full of happinels, and full of miracles, will crowd your mind with the sublimest images, and teach you to adore the great, almighty former and preserver of the world. What beauty in each flower! What traits of divine wisdom and goodness in an insect! Surveyed with a truly philosophical eye, the whole creation is a temple! Not a shrub, but is eloquent, not an animalcule, but is a powerful monitor of virtue!

I never spend an afternoon with miss Louisa — without being both instructed and delighted. I never take a walk with her in the garden, but she unfolds a thousand natural curiosities, which had hitherto escaped my unsciened or inattentive eyes. I never ramble with her into the fields, but she gives me such an history of the most common plants and flowers, as at once surprises my curiosity, and gratifies my taste. In her closet, she has a large collection of insects, which her microscope clothes with most exquisite beauty, and a museum, filled with shells, corals, and petrefactions, the sparkling of which is exceeded by nothing, but the vivacity of her eyes, or the stronger or more permanent lustre of her virtues.

I would infinitely rather have her taste, than her fortune. And I never quit her without secretly envying her enjoyments. She is ever sprightly, because she has never a moment unemployed. She always smiles, because she is always innocent. Her pleasures are of the rational and refined kind. They never leave a thorn in the heart, or pluck one blushing rose from her cheeks. How solid and how calm, if compared with the midnight revels of fashion, or the giddiness of admiration!

Be like Louisa, my dear girl, and you will always be happy. Study nature, till it leads you up to nature's God. Pore on plants and flowers, till they perfume you with a real devotion; and I will engage you to become, in your turn, one of the most beautiful flowers in the creation. *(To be continued.)*

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*Of the populousness of nations. The influence of good laws and government. Easy naturalization. What use of land will enable the people to justify in the greatest numbers upon it. Circumstances by which to judge of the populousness of ancient nations. How trade and commerce make a nation populous. Equal divisions of lands. Use of machines. From Priestly's lectures.*

THE most important observation upon the subject of advancing the population of nations, is, that the state the most favourable to populousness, is that in which there is a concurrence of those circumstances which render a nation happy. All living creatures abound most in those places in which they can find the most plentiful and easy subsistence. And, for the same reason, where men are governed by good and equal laws, in which agriculture, commerce, and the arts, are favoured, and by the exercise of which they can get an easy subsistence, they are encouraged to enter into those connexions which are favourable to the propagation of their species. This is the reason why infant colonies generally increase so much faster than their mother country.

Besides, foreigners, and particularly ingenious foreigners, will flock to those countries which are well governed, and where they can easily maintain themselves and their families. And this inlet to a multitude of inhabitants ought by no means to be slighted by a wise magistracy, but ought to be encouraged, by making naturalization as easy as possible; though it be acknowledged to be more desirable to see a people increase from themselves, by the sole influence of a good internal constitution, without the aid of foreign resources. The attachment of natives to a country may be more depended upon than that of foreigners, who may be as easily induced to leave us, as they were to come among us.

If a people live upon the produce of their own soil (and it is not perhaps desirable for a country to be more populous than that would admit of) they will be able to subsist in greater numbers, if they consume the produce themselves, than if they live upon cattle, which consume the produce first; that is, more will subsist by mere agriculture, than by grazing: and more will subsist by grazing (that is, by promoting the growth of vegetables, in order to feed tame cattle) than could subsist upon wild cattle roaming at large, in a country upon which no cultivation is bestowed. Accordingly we find, that those parts of North America, in which the inhabitants live chiefly by hunting, are very thinly peopled.

These circumstances may be so much depended upon, that if we only know the manner of life of any ancient or modern people, we cannot be very far imposed upon by accounts of their populousness. Thus we can never think, that the northern parts of Germany were near so populous in ancient times as they are at present, though they no longer send forth those swarms of people upon the southern parts of Europe, which made them be called the northern hive, when we have the testimony of all antiquity, that the country was almost one continued wood, and that the people lived chiefly by feeding cattle; or if they did live in part upon vegetables, it is allowed that the knowledge of agriculture was very low, and therefore they could raise but little from the ground, in comparison of what the inhabitants do now. Nor is it possible to believe there ever should have been four millions of people in Cuba, the greatest part of whom the Spaniards are said to have massacred, when the face of the country never had the appearance of being sufficiently cultivated for that purpose.

In a country fully peopled, as few horses, or other beasts of burden, will be used as possible; because if the labour can be done by men, there will be so many, that it will be worth their while to do it, rather than want subsistence. By this means, the population of any country may be prodigiously increased, as more land is wanted to maintain a horse than a man. In China, men may be said to have almost eaten out the horses; so that it is customary to be carried along the high roads to the greatest distances by men. The ingenuity of men also enables them to do more labour by machines, and less by horses, continually.

Of vegetables, the cultivation of rice seems to be the most favourable to population. It employs a great number of men, and hardly any part of the work can be done by horses. It is said, however, that more still may subsist on potatoes. Hume says, that a country, whose soil and climate are fitted for vines, will be more populous than one which produces only corn; but then it ought to be considered, that the people cannot live upon their vines. This case, therefore, ought to be regarded in the same light as that in which manufactures, trade, and commerce, tend to make a country populous. They draw a great number of people together, to live in one place; but their subsistence must be brought from other places, and consequently be somewhat precarious, as being dependent upon those places. While both those places are under the same government, the inconvenience is nothing; but when they are under different governments, it is possible the inconvenience may some time or other be felt. Where the sea supplies people with food, they may subsist in the greatest numbers in any given space.

A nearly equal division of lands, and those divisions small, greatly favours population. In this case, a family will raise only necessaries, being obliged to make the most of their little spot of ground for their immediate subsistence. This circumstance contributed greatly to the extreme populousness of several of the Grecian republics, and of Rome in the earliest times. Where large portions of land are in the possession of a few, no more hands will be kept upon them than are sufficient to reap the produce. Moreover, that produce will consist

very much of superfluities, which contribute little to real nourishment ; or, which is much worse, will be exchanged for superfluities raised in other countries.

This is the only case in which machines, as mills, ploughs, and all contrivances to facilitate the practice of husbandry, so as to get the same labour performed by fewer hands, are hurtful to population. For by these helps, a person of a large estate will be able to reap the full produce of his lands, with the expense of few men upon them.

But these machines, and this more perfect method of husbandry, is no evil to be complained of, if the produce of the lands, thus easily reaped, be disposed of to purchase superfluities raised at home ; especially if those superfluities consist not of eatables. For then, the lands yield their full produce in the necessities of life, and all who subsist upon them live within the country. The only difference is, that whereas, in the former case, they were all husbandmen, and could not be fully employed (much fewer men than the produce is able to maintain, being sufficient to reap it) they are now only in part husbandmen, and the rest artisans.

Besides, the fewer husbandmen are necessary, the more men may be spared for the arts and manufactures, and consequently the more may be spared, and with less inconvenience, for the defence of the state, in case of a necessary war. Not to say that the prospect of purchasing manufactures will be a motive with the husbandmen to exert themselves to the utmost, to raise the greatest crops, the sale of which will farther promote the manufactures, and increase the number of manufacturers. In France, England, and most parts of Europe, half of the inhabitants live in cities, or pretty large towns, and perhaps above one-third of those who live in the country are artisans.

If these artisans, or manufacturers, can make more goods than the home consumption requires—that is, more than the produce of their own country can purchase, and they find a vent for these goods abroad, they will have wherewith to purchase the produce of other countries ; and consequently their own country will be able to contain more inhabitants than it would otherwise have been. But then, for the reason given above, it may not perhaps be desirable for a country to grow so populous ; though it is probable, that no country in the world was ever in danger of being too populous on that account, except Holland ; and China is perhaps more populous on other accounts.

Considering that the greater proportionable populousness of most modern states is owing to manufactures and trade, it is evident that countries may be expected to be populous in proportion to the industry of the inhabitants, and therefore that without an increase of industry, it will be impossible to make a nation populous. Indeed, this maxim is equally true in a country where there are no manufactures, where the people live by agriculture only.

All ancient authors tell us, that there was a perpetual and prodigious conflux of slaves, and indeed of people of all ranks, to Italy, from the remoter provinces of the Roman empire, particularly from Syria, Cilicia, Cappadocia, the lesser Asia, Thrace, and Egypt : and yet the number of people did not increase in Italy, but was continually diminishing ; and writers account for it by their continual complaints of the decay of industry and agriculture. It is remarked by Don Geronimo De Ustariz, that *the provinces of Spain which send most people to the Indies, are the most populous, on account of their industry and riches.*

When great quantities of land are in few hands, grazing, and inclosing the grounds for that purpose, is peculiarly prejudicial to a country, in which there are no manufactures. For then a very few persons are sufficient to tend all the cattle that can live upon it ; and consequently, if the produce of the land in cattle be not expended in purchasing manufactures raised at home, the country would be in a manner depopulated. To prevent the depopulation of England

from this cause, frequent statutes were obliged to be made, to prevent the inclosing of lands, in the former periods of the English history.

When corn, or provisions of any kind, which are raised within a country, are exported, it is evident that there are not mouths at home to consume it; that the goods which are purchased by that corn are made elsewhere; and that if the materials and conveniences for those manufactures could be found at home, the manufacturers might live there. In this case, sufficient skill and industry would increase the population of the country.



*A letter to a gentleman, who, after seducing an amiable young lady, forsook her, and occasioned her death.*

*To Mr. ———*

I AM so well acquainted with your character, that I make no doubt of your receiving this letter with cold indifference, at least, if not with indignant slight; but, sir, I ask not now your immediate attention to it—your mind, I trust, has not lost all its sensibility, and there will be a time, when this letter may act as a monitor: till then, what you have done will appear to be no crime; and you will continue to extend your criminality, until to do wrong, shall become your study, your pleasure, and, as it were, your duty. If the many vices, which degrade your character, leave you uncertain of my meaning by this letter, know, that the purpose of it is, to announce the death of miss ———, whom you basely betrayed to shame and dishonour.

Yes, sir: this night she lies in her grave, a monument of your infamy, and an example of the noble pride of virtue, that allows not its possessor to live in shame. Of her dishonour you have the wretched merit—may you also have a share in her contrition!

In your boyish years, I remember, you bade fair for goodness and wisdom; personal accomplishments seemed to embellish mental worth; but the influence of bad company, and the power of a latent bad disposition, soon changed your conduct, and established your character. Wealth, and external advantages furnished you with means; and you thought it argued a want of spirit, not to employ these, in the ruin of innocence. I know, that many have fallen victims to your arts, who, in fact, had little else but reputation, to mark the distinction, between them and the worthless. The conquest, over such, was easy, and therefore, to you, satiating and unfashionable.

To ruin virtue, when a principle of the mind, and a guide to the actions, seemed a more glorious undertaking; and you entered on it, with a malignant spirit, and unabating ardour. Had your cruelty been confined to those, who, wanting wealth, want friends, it is probable, we had remained ignorant of it; but when you dared to degrade rank, equal to your own, there baleness could no longer be concealed.

When I review the arts, which you practised, in the ruin of that beautiful unfortunate, who has just left the world, I know not, whether to be most indignant against your profligacy, or to wonder at the ingenuity, which marked every step you took. In reputation and fortune, you knew the family to be equal, if not superior to your own. This daughter's education was the only pleasure of her parents' declining days. Her heart was carefully tutored to every worthy thought; and it was a pleasing reflexion, that her early merit spoke her to be amiable, ingenuous, and sensible.

But, unhappily, there is, in female youth, a critical period, when sensibility of soul leaves them susceptible of many impressions: and while it is experience only that can guide them to discriminate between those impressions, her few years kept her ignorant of that experience. It was this period you chose, for



for the accomplishment of your designs. You interposed, ere the laws of right and wrong, the nice boundaries of prudence, could be established. You laid your plans, with penetration and subtlety, and concealed their depth, with hypocrisy. The victim of your artifices had not yet learned, that one might smile and deceive; and, at a time, when she believed every one to be as much a friend to sincerity and undisguised truth, as herself, you taught her, by sad experience, what happier females know only by report—that an ingenuous mind is ever in danger, from the machinations of a designing world.

—Every crime, like this of yours, takes from the general character of youth, and stamps a degree of infamy on us, which heightens the common prejudices. But, independent of this, were the consequences of your profligacy confined to one alone? Was Emilia the only sufferer by her folly and your guilt?—No—your cruelty has even extended beyond your intention—even beyond the grave—think, sir, of her parents. You never were ignorant of their worth, nor a stranger to their friendship. This daughter was their only comfort, saved from the wreck of a numerous family, and the tender care, that made life desirable. But the horrors of such a disappointment are only describable in their effects. So baneful, and so speedy have these been, that it is probable, ere this reaches you, there will not survive one individual belonging to the family, to reproach you with your baseness.

Do not, sir, review this mournful calamity, with a smile of conscious pride and power. Do not trace the steps, which led to it, and boast of their success. You have no cause to elevate your mind—you triumphed over virtue—you triumphed over humanity—you sneered at the distress, which you occasioned; and deserted the object, with an unfeeling speed.

But, sir, although you may carry your pride to the lowest grave, your power draws apace to its period. Health, even with temperance and virtue, has neither permanence, nor certainty. Pensive moments will come, to make you wretched, when you least expect them. The days of your seeming prosperity wear to their end; your pleasure decays in every enjoyment. All that serenity, which seems to light you the way to happiness, is but the “unreal mockery” of a deluded mind—a cloud of misery hangs over your head, to darken the days of remorse—when they come, as soon they must, you will be the first, to pronounce, that you are unfit to live, yet more unfit to die.

Reserve this letter, for the first interview you shall have with yourself. If that interview be of your own seeking, it will be a friendly dissuative; if not, and you be driven by disease, to seek for death, it will join with your bitterest reflexions; your end will be miserable; as your life has been vicious.

#### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN THEOLOGY.

**K**ARTA is the name of the supreme and only sovereign God, who is called the most subtle of elements, infinitely perfect, eternal, independent, the power who contains and supports the universe, the soul that produces every thing, is self-existent, diffused every where, and the principle of all things.

In order to manifest himself, Karta has diffused his substance throughout the universe, and has of it composed the marvels of the fourteen worlds. Afterwards he appeared under a human form, called Schiva: but as Schiva wanted to remove into the heaven of the most perfect beings, called Sattielogom, Karta, in order to remain among men, transformed himself into three other human figures, named Roudra or Iswaren, Vischnou and Brouma or Brahma. These three persons, being filled with intelligence, constitute but one God, who is Karta, who for them (and perhaps by them) performs every thing. Brahma is the creator, and presides over the transmigration of souls. Vischnou supports and regulates the



worlds. Roudra destroys, and puts an end to all. Schiva, who is the fulness of Karta, rules with Karta over all.

According to other Brachman divines, Karta having assumed a human figure of a thousand heads, two thousand arms, and two thousand legs, brought forth Vischnou at his stomach, and gave him the power of preserving every thing ; Brahma proceeded from the navel of Vischnou, and had the power of creating ; Roudra sprung from the visage of Brahma, and received the power of destroying.

Some will have it, that Karta made Brahma and Latchimi spring from one egg ; Vischnou and Parvati from another ; Roudra and Sarafouvadia from a third ; that afterwards he gave to these three gods those three goddesses, formed of his substance, with the characteristic attributes already mentioned ; that Sarafouvadi is the goddess of science, Latchimi the goddess of wealth, and Parvati of carnal pleasure. Karta placed these three gods in a rock of silver, called Nahoumerou, and filled with every delight, where they produced an infinity of other gods, to govern the universe. As these three gods were only to reign for a certain number of years or ages, because finite in their nature, Karta, as an indemnification, removed them into the Sattialogom, in order to enjoy complete happiness. He afterwards produced them several times at the regenerations of the worlds ; so that in the silver rock and Sattialogom, there are several of these Vischnous, Brahmas, and Roudras. The time is likewise fixed for the duration of the reign of the other chiefs of the world ; after the expiration of which, they will pass, according to their respective merits, into the Sattialogom ; or else they will rise up again in Pulhoam, under some particular figure, in order to do penance for their sins. Karta has frequently destroyed all the worlds, and we are at the fourth age. After this destruction, all the souls in the Sattialogom return into the first substance of Karta, and constitute forever after the same thing. All other souls are thrust into Memai, a distinct world, full of darkness, where there is neither pain nor pleasure, and where they wait for the re-production of a new world. When Karta effects this re-production, he likewise re-produces the gods of the Nahoumerou, or Paravadam ; and those who are in hell, or Memai, go, according to their merits, to inhabit or govern the other worlds.

The Brahmas believe the material world to be eternal, and without beginning ; a pure spirit being to them inconceivable. Most of them admit of destiny or predestination, with regard to good and evil. Every thing from a man's birth is fore-ordained by Brahma, who sends to hell, or paradise, or into bodies, souls according to their deserts. They count three millions three hundred thousand gods, great and small, subordinate to Karta. They think the soul of divine origin ; and they have neither atheist, nor a man who does not believe in a future state. Only their resurrection goes by the name of re-production.

What distinguishes the different casts or sects of Indians, is the worship they pay to these secondary gods, Brahma, Vischnou, and Roudra. The worship of the last, who is honoured under the figure of lingam, or the male and female parts of generation in union, is most extensive. These being the symbol of nature, always fruitful and productive, gave rise to linganism. Some of the different sects hold one another in such detestation, that they keep at a distance, as if they had the plague : and the impurity and pollution, supposed to be communicated by the touch, makes them sometimes murder one another in revenge. Yet the only difference in their religious system frequently is no more than this, that one eats, and the other does not, a bit of cow's flesh.

## A CONCISE VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE period of queen Anne's reign has usually been esteemed the Augustan age of English literature : and it cannot be doubted that in many respects, it is highly deserving of that honourable appellation. It was not till that period, or a little before, that the English had arrived to a true and correct taste in composition : and the names and works which adorned it, will ever shine with distinguished lustre, and have a just claim to be held out, in general, as objects of emulation and models of good writing. But whether the Augustan era of Great Britain is to be absolutely and exclusively confined to queen Anne's time, and whether our age has any title, and in what degree, to so illustrious a distinction, may reasonably become a matter of enquiry.

In the prosecution of this enquiry, it may not be amiss to take a short view of the literary character of the period that immediately succeeded the decease of queen Anne, and which, by introducing the present royal family to the throne of Great Britain, gave a new epocha to its civil history. And here the first striking circumstance is, that the Augustan age of Anne did not strictly end with the death of that princess. Several of the eminent authors, who are appealed to, as having been the chief ornaments of that age, continued to write for a much longer term ; and did not cease to instruct and entertain the world, till even the middle of the reign of George the second. The finest parts of Atterbury's works, and especially the two first volumes of his sermons, were, indeed, published some years before the queen's decease. The most beautiful productions, likewise, of Addison (excepting his freeholder, and his verses to sir Godfrey Kneller, and to the princess of Wales) were previous to that event. Steele, too, did not write any thing peculiarly worthy of notice, besides the *Conscious Lovers*, after the accession of George the first. As the classic merit of Steele's compositions is in no very high estimation, he would scarcely have been mentioned on this occasion, were he not entitled to notice, on account of his having begun a new and admirable species of writing in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*. It ought also to be remembered, that, though the chief excellence of these papers is to be ascribed to the assistance of men whose abilities were superior to his own, he has a claim to no small degree of praise for much of the humour that runs through the *Tatler*. But though the best works of Atterbury, Addison, and other writers that might be specified, may be considered as almost solely appropriated to queen Anne's reign, this is not the case with regard to the rest of the great geniusses who are generally ranked among the distinguished glories of that period. If several of Swift's most valuable and celebrated productions were published before the accession of George the first, it is well known, that many others of them, which are equally valuable, and equally celebrated, were posterior to that era, and that he continued to exert his pen for some time during the reign of the late king. The same observations will more strongly hold good with respect to Pope, whose last poetical publication, the complete edition of the *Dunciad*, did not appear till 1743. Even his translation of *Homer*, which dr. Johnson celebrates as a great event in the history of English literature, and which has so beautifully ascertained and established the correctness and harmony of our versification, though it was begun towards the end of queen Anne's life, was not finished till several years after her death. All the humorous pieces of Arbuthnot, as well as some of his graver treatises, were, likewise, written after the demise of his royal mistress. With regard to lord Bolingbroke, who is usually classed with Swift and Pope, if we except his letter to the *Examiner*, and some little share he might have in the writing of the paper to which we know of none of his literary compositions but what were produced in the reigns of George the first and George the second.

But still it may be said, 'That the merit of these eminent authors properly belongs to the era of queen Anne. It was in her time that their genius was completely formed; it was in her reign, or somewhat earlier, that they began to write; and it was the spirit they then had imbibed, which continued to operate in the subsequent period. The glory, therefore, they have reflected on their country, was a glory of which the succeeding princes have no right to partake. Admitting the truth of these allegations, it may be proper to state the literary facts that more distinctly marked the reigns of the two first sovereigns of the Hanover family. It is certain, that during that time, a considerable revolution was produced in the minds of men; and that various objects of inquiry engaged their attention, which, if not wholly new, had not been discussed before, to an equal extent, or with an equal degree of accuracy and precision. Nor was this entirely owing to the natural progress of reason, and the gentle and gradual operation of literature in opening and enlarging the human faculties, but arose, in particular, from the political situation of Great Britain. The accession of another royal family, whose claims were disapproved by a large body of the people, rendered it highly requisite to disseminate, as widely as possible, the principles which were favourable to the recent establishment. For this purpose, it was necessary to oppose, with the utmost vigour, the narrow views of the clergy, not only concerning the doctrine of passive obedience, non-resistance, and hereditary right, but, likewise, with respect to the measure, extent, and exercise of church power. Accordingly, able men were engaged in diffusing more liberal sentiments upon these subjects; and, as this could not be done without exciting a warm controversy, hence a different turn was given to the studies of the age. The celebrated Hoadly, then bishop of Bangor, took the lead in this important business. He had distinguished himself greatly in the preceding reign, by his attachment to the cause of civil liberty, his defence of the revolution, and his zeal for the protestant succession; and he now still more distinguished himself by his sermon on the nature of the kingdom or church of Christ, in which he endeavoured to reduce ecclesiastical authority within much narrower limits, than was usually assigned to it by the body of the clergy. Never did a single discourse excite greater attention, or give rise to a more extensive or eager debate. The Bangorian controversy, both on account of the variety and ability of the publications it afforded, and the effects it produced, must undoubtedly be considered as a very important object in the literary history of this period. The almost numberless tracts to which it gave rise, are now, indeed, nearly buried in oblivion; but the influence of the dispute still remains. We are greatly indebted to it for the liberality of sentiment which has ever since been so generally prevalent, and for that moderation in the claims of church power, to which the clergy themselves have been willing to submit.

It is not in the nature of the human mind, when once set in motion, to stop precisely at the point which may at first be thought desirable. Many who had contracted a dislike to ecclesiastical authority, and who were disgusted with the high-churchmen for their attachment to the family of the Stuarts, pursued the blow much farther than had been done by the gentle and moderate Hoadly. The design of that eminent prelate was only to establish what he apprehended to be the true principles of christian liberty. But other writers aimed to destroy all reverence and regard for the clergy. Tindal and Toland had attempted this in queen Anne's time; but not being very popular authors, and their characters not being held in much estimation, they did not procure a great number of followers. The case, however, was different with respect to those who assumed the same task in the reign of George the first. They wrote with superior ability, and at a more favourable opportunity. Mr. Trenchard and Mr. Gordon were men of very vigorous minds, and had an uncommon strength

if not elegance of composition. The bold principles they advanced in several of their productions, (especially in the independent whig) and the force with which they maintained these principles, had no small effect on the minds of great numbers, and helped to give a considerable turn to the character of the age. The clergy endeavoured, in various writings, to counteract this effect, but not with any remarkable success. The controversy called forth, from time to time, a multitude of authors on both sides of the question : and therefore it justly deserves to be mentioned as an important circumstance in the literary studies of that time.

The spirit of enquiry extended to the doctrines of the church, as well as to the general claims and pretensions of the clergy. This, however, did not proceed from any hostile design against the establishment, but from the private scruples of some learned and pious divines, particularly mr. Whiston and dr. Clarke. These gentlemen had attacked the Athanasian opinion concerning the trinity, in queen Anne's reign ; but it was not till after the accession of the Brunswick line, that the controversy was fully entered into, and became widely diffused. It employed, for many years the abilities and literature of several of the first men both in the church and among the dissenters, and had an influence in giving a change to the sentiments of the age. Many of the laity shook off their reverence for the doctrine of the trinity, and it was discarded by some of the most eminent and worthy of the clergy. The simplicity of the opposite scheme, which held out, in an intelligible manner, the unity and supremacy of the Deity, struck philosophical minds, and was congenial to the understanding of a Newton. Among the dissenting divines, unitarianism had a most extensive spread.

As the doctrine of the trinity constituted a part of the ecclesiastical establishment, and a solemn assent to it was legally required from the clergy of every denomination, it was impossible to attack this doctrine, without bringing forward the question concerning subscription to articles of human composition in religion. The debate concerning this matter forms another circumstance in the literary character of the age. It has been continued to our own time, and comprizes in it two points of enquiry : in what sense the doctrines of the church are to be assented to by such as do subscribe them, and whether a subscription to them should not be wholly rejected. The latter sentiment has been embraced by the generality of the dissenting ministers, and some of the ablest men among them have warmly supported this opinion. Not a few, likewise, of the established clergy have pleaded for a relaxation of the terms of admission into the church : and the result of these discussions has been an enlargement of the principles of moderation and candour.

But it was not to particular doctrines of christianity, or to questions concerning ecclesiastical authority or discipline, that the disputes of men were confined. The truth and divine original of revelation itself became the subject of debate. Notwithstanding the able defences of religion which mr. Boyle's lecture had produced, a spirit of infidelity continued to operate, and, during the reigns to which this enquiry is limited, appeared in several different forms. The first, and, perhaps, the most formidable attack on the christian system, was that of Collins, upon the head of 'prophecy.' This was followed by Tindal's 'christianity as old as the creation,' in which he asserted the absolute sufficiency of reason to ascertain every point of a religious nature ; and the consequence hence intended to be drawn, was, that revelation was totally needless and inexpedient. Then succeeded Morgan's 'Moral Philosopher,' which, under an honourable title, contained a violent invective against the characters recorded in scripture, and was designed to overthrow the authority of the old and new testament in general. The subtle author of 'christianity not founded on argument,' came after Morgan. In a short time, mr. Hume produced his 'Essay



on Miracles; and last of all, Bolingbroke's 'Letters on History,' and his 'Philosophical Works,' were levelled against the authenticity and credibility of the sacred books, and against every part of revelation. These writings, erroneous as they were, gave rise to six different controversies, of great importance in the present survey of English literature. These controversies called forth the abilities of the ablest scholars, and occasioned some of the most learned and irrefutable defences of religion that were ever written. Besides these six principal controversies, there were other collateral ones, from which arose some very valuable works. The particular debate, concerning the resurrection of Jesus, should have been added to the subjects already specified, as having been a matter of the greatest importance. It was, indeed, included in some of the rest, and especially in all the questions relative to miracles. The grand dispute concerning revelation is indeed a great object, not merely in the ecclesiastical, but in the literary history of England. It extended through the reign of both the Georges, employed the first men of the kingdom, and called forth the utmost activity and exertions of the human mind. By the way it may be observed, that the infidelity of this period, at least before Mr. Hume wrote, was not of the atheistical kind. It was only deism that prevailed; and many, who were sceptical, with regard to christianity, professed themselves to be sincere believers, not only in the existence and perfections, but in the moral providence of God, and in a future state of retribution. The form, which infidelity has since assumed, will be considered hereafter.

Besides the direct enquiries concerning the evidences of revealed religion, the controversies on that subject led to a variety of discussions relative to its particular doctrines, nature, and views. Hence it was, that the scriptures were very critically examined; and the result of the examination was, that they were cleared of many things which had been erroneously supposed to belong to them. The deliverance of christianity from the absurdities which had been fastened upon it, and the rendering it better understood, must be reckoned among the most valuable effects that resulted from the attacks of infidelity. Whilst divines were employed in rescuing revelation from the rubbish in which it had been almost overwhelmed, the human mind was improved, and more just and rational views of truth were attained. The spirit of enquiry, diffusing itself to a multitude of objects, weakened the reign of ignorance, bigotry and superstition.

The 'examination into the miracles of the primitive church' by doctor Middleton, one of the finest writers of the age, was far from being hostile to christianity. On the contrary, it was serviceable to it in a high degree, by introducing the proper line of distinction, and settling the subject on its right foundation. The debate which it occasioned, contributed, with other liberal controversies and discussions, to promote a rational and manly turn of sentiment.

The attention of the age, and even of the clergy, was not wholly confined to questions in which revelation was immediately concerned. Moral subjects were studied with great and particular ardour. The nature, the foundation, and the obligations of virtue were very closely examined; and a large number of treatises appeared on these topics. Different hypotheses were formed concerning them, and were maintained with eminent ingenuity and ability. Whether virtue was founded on the essential reason and fitness of things, on a moral instinct, or the will of God—whether it arose from a disinterested principle of benevolence alone, or a well-regulated self-love—whether wisdom, or rectitude, or benevolence, were the springs of action in the Deity, were questions greatly agitated. It was fashionable to write systems of morality, and form delineations of natural religion, and to shew its connexion with revealed. Scarcely ever was there a period in which the science of ethics was more diligently investigated, or

in which the knowledge of it was carried to higher perfection. Butler, and, after him, Hartley excelled all their cotemporaries in explaining the principles of the human mind, and in the solution of moral questions.

Nor could the objects we have mentioned excite the attention of the studious part of the nation, without a considerable regard being paid to metaphysical enquiries. Besides not a few publications concerning the old and interminable disputes about liberty and necessity, and the origin of evil, the question, whether the existence of the Deity can be proved, *a priori*, was much discussed. In general, the metaphysics of the times was less favourable to materialism and fatalism than hath lately been the case. The essential difference between the soul and body, the freedom of the human will, and the conclusiveness of the natural arguments in support of a future state, were the prevailing opinions among divines and men of letters.

In the midst of the numerous objects which so much employed the attention of the English, it will not be deemed surprising, that erudition, strictly so called, should be rather on the decline. There were fewer persons, who had either inclination or leisure to apply to the examination of ancient manuscripts, the settlements of various readings, the illustration of the classics, and the other laborious, and, in their kind, very useful pursuits, in which the learned had formerly been engaged. The important and interesting subjects of debate, which the age presented, reasonably and necessarily gave a different direction to the exertions of the human mind. There was, likewise, another circumstance, that lessened the ardour of men for the studies of which we are speaking. The scholars that were devoted to them, were represented as people of no taste, as piddling critics,

‘As word catchers, that lived on syllables.’

This ridicule, though in many respects groundless, was not without effect; and the effect was the greater, as ignorance and idleness hence found the opportunity of concealing themselves under the semblance of an aversion to pedantry. Still, however, the pursuit of ancient literature, in this mode of it, was not wholly neglected. Bentley, amidst all the opposition he met with, amidst all the unmerited contempt with which he was loaded, continued to maintain, in this view, the honour of his country. He was the Atlas, whose single shoulders were equal to the burden. But others were not wanting who were attached to the like studies. Hare and Pearce were considerable authors in the same walk of learning. Warburton distinguished himself by his multifarious reading, as well as by his bold and vigorous imagination; and Jortin added an excellent critical acumen to an enlarged understanding and a liberal mind. In a survey of things, so concise as this, it is impossible not to omit some other names that might deserve to be mentioned.

But though enquires into ancient manuscripts and various readings, and the corrections and illustrations of corrupted passages, were now less ardently pursued, there was another respect, in which the Greek and Roman writers were by no means disregarded. The debates concerning the divine perfections and government, the nature and obligation of virtue, the expedience and necessity of revelation, and the truth of the christian religion, occasioned a most diligent investigation into the opinions and practices of the pagan world. In this view, therefore, the authors of antiquity were closely examined, and much light was thrown upon them, in many valuable works.

Of all the species of literature, that which was most neglected, during the former part of this period, was the oriental. From the death of Pococke and Hyde, it had gradually declined, till, at length, it was too generally forgotten. In George the first's reign, there were few who distinguished themselves in this department of learning. At length, however, a better spirit prevailed. The

study of the eastern languages, under the auspices of the excellent dr. Thomas Hunt, revived at Oxford : and it probably was not a little promoted by doctor Lowth's admirable lectures on the poetry of the Hebrews. Nor was the revival of it confined to that celebrated university, but extended to Cambridge, and to persons who resided in other places. Before the decease of George the second, oriental literature was in a flourishing state ; and it has since been cultivated to a degree which will call for very particular notice hereafter.

With respect to philosophical and mathematical science, sir Isaac Newton had raised the glory of the nation to the highest pitch, and none could expect to equal him in renown. He had, however, several illustrious followers, such as Halley and Bradley, Maclaurin and Smith, who eminently distinguished themselves by their knowledge, discoveries and writings. Under such men, geometry, astronomy, and optics, assumed no small degree of splendor. The enquiries of the royal society were continued ; experiments were successfully made ; magnetism became better understood ; natural history advanced in cultivation ; and the improvements of the microscope opened new wonders in the world of insects. Nevertheless, during part of the period referred to, the society did not seem to maintain the lustre it had formerly done. But if, for a time, its reputation appeared to decline, this diminution of its honour was not of a long duration. The ardour of research was revived by the discoveries in electricity ; the Franklinian system was completed and established ; and henceforward a rapid and surprising improvement was made in an acquaintance with the powers and properties of nature. It belongs to the reign of George the third to set this matter forth in all its glory.

With regard to the state of poetry, it has been already observed, that Pope continued to shine in it long after the accession of the house of Hanover. He was, indeed, the chief ornament of this divine art ; and so far was any man from being able to be mentioned as his equal, that there was no one who could pretend to approach him in excellence and reputation. Young, nevertheless, sustained an honourable rank in his peculiar walk of composition. His *Night Thoughts*, in particular, amidst all their faults, contain the most striking proofs of a fruitful imagination, and of a bold and sublime genius, which, if it had been refined by elegance, corrected by taste, and regulated by judgment, might have claimed a high station in the temple of poetical fame. Thomson's exquisite descriptive powers, not to mention his moral and sentimental beauties, will render his *Seasons* the object of eternal admiration : and his *Castle of Indolence* will, perhaps, prove him to have been the most successful and pleasing of all the imitators of Spenser. There were many others who aimed at attaining the character of poets ; but the generality of them did not rise above mediocrity. This is true, with respect only to the early part of this period ; for, towards the end of it, the poetical genius of England revived in an eminent degree. A new race of men arose, who again brought poetry into deserved reputation. Mason in his monody, sprung up another phoenix out of the ashes of Pope. Gray, besides his beautiful elegy in a country church-yard, carried the lyric ode to its highest point of grandeur. Akenfide and the *Wartons* breathed a truly poetical spirit : and Johnson gave to satire the severity and strength of Juvenal.

*(Remainder in our next.)*

## THE NEGRO EQUALLED BY FEW EUROPEANS.

*Translated from the French.—Continued from page 200.*

**A**BOUT the time the lady had named, I received an invitation, and waited upon her. She treated me with yet more friendship than before. We dined together alone. I still owe you the price of your confidence, said she: and I will pay my debt by the secret which I promised you. I have been a widow these fifteen years. My inclination had nothing to do with my marriage. My husband was a man of birth, but of reduced circumstances. Yet though he owed all his fortune to me, I was not happy with him. Since my widowhood, every thing has conspired to my felicity; you have been a witness of the respect with which I am treated by the world. My society is small; it is composed of friends to whom I am dear: but I have no children, nor any relations, but what are at a distance and unknown to me.

She was silent a moment: then proceeded: there are attachments which need not be explained to delicate minds, and which others do not understand. I would say, in short, that I wish to marry; that I wish for a friend. I wish to ensure happiness to the man, who constitutes mine; I wish him to have birth, to preserve me in the public esteem; I would have him young, that he may survive me; above all, I would that he should have suffered much, that the happiness I shall see him enjoy, may be my recompense for the good which I pretend to do him. I would not have him talk of love: oaths are not for old women. These are the qualities which I should require in my companion. It may be difficult to meet with them; yet I know a man who unites them all. To him do I wish to give my hand; and this man is yourself.

It will be easy to conceive my surprise at a discourse which I so little expected. I stood for some time, vainly seeking for expressions. At length, tenderness, friendship, gratitude, threw me at her feet, I could not speak; but she received my tears, my looks, for an answer.

She raised me with goodness, and made me sit beside her. You accept then, said she, the burden I would impose on you. Ah! it is too much, I cried. How shall I be worthy of it? By a due use, said she, of the lessons which providence has given you.

But you will not imagine, said I, to her, that there is one to whom I ought to communicate the goodness with which you overwhelm me. Yet gratitude, the most tender friendship, make this my first duty. Then, I recounted to her all that Osmyrn had done for me, from the time that I was in distress. Your delicate and just feeling, she replied, advances you in my esteem. She instantly rang a bell and ordered one of her people to go for Osmyrn. When he arrived, she insisted on his sitting beside us, and repeated to him all that she had said to me. Your friend, said she to Osmyrn, will do nothing without consulting you. It is just: your beneficence is rare and worthy of esteem. You have acquired the rights of a father: pronounce then. Madam, he answered with modesty, this is to pay me a great price, for having discharged an obligation which nature imposed. She gives to each of us our part; mine at present is, to applaud, with delight and respect, the happiness which you have prepared for my friend.

How noble! cried madame de B—. What a lesson for the little pride of human nature! How often do we regard with disdain, objects which we ought to consider on our knees.

Osmyrn wished to withdraw. She would not suffer it; and she desired me in his presence to fix the day for our marriage. I represented to her, that, for my own satisfaction, I wished to have my papers and other documents from Marcellles, to prove that I had not imposed on her. Pardon me, said she; I have written to M. de R—, whom you named to me. I have already received his answer,



and the details which I requested. Well, said Osmyn to me, was I deceived as to the restitution? How is that? said madame de B. I related our conversation to her. It was truly a restitution, she replied. And from whom? I said. Fortune: has she not sufficiently robbed you? I kissed her hand.

In fine, every thing was agreed on, which related to the marriage; and I retired, with Osmyn, full of satisfaction, and penetrated with the felicity which an unforeseen adventure promised me.

I saw madame de B— daily; and learned to esteem her, more and more. Her virtues, at each instant, enflamed my friendship, and my admiration. On the first of January we signed our marriage contract, in which she secured to me, after her death, ten thousand livres annual rent. The day of our marriage approached; and I abandoned myself to the most delightful reflexions. The seventh of January was the appointed day. On the fifth I waited upon her early in the morning (it was about nine); and was surprised to see her chariot at the door. Is it you? said madame de B—, sit down and take some chocolate with me. I am going to my notary. I fear a little ambiguity in one of the articles of our marriage contract. I must have it cleared up. The weather is severe; permit me to go, said I. No: she replied. These people have not the nicest feelings, and he may mistake your motive. It is better that I explain my doubt to him myself. I shall scarcely be gone more than two hours. You dine with me? I promise myself that pleasure, said I. Ceremonious! said madame de B—smiling. Not so, returned I. It is absolutely that which you merit, and which it shall be my glory to render you: the tenderest respect. An indescribable smile was her answer. She took her chocolate, and I handed her into her carriage.

It was about noon when she returned. It is cruelly cold, said she; I am frozen. But you have been wearied, I fear; and after all, this difficulty, which alarmed me, was imaginary. I remarked that she was hoarse. I have caught a little cold, said she. The notary's study was uncommonly warm. When I quitted him I went to mass; and I felt the damp and cold strike me. But it is a trifle.

I passed the remainder of the day with her, and she conversed with her usual cheerfulness. In the evening, her hoarseness was considerably augmented; and she complained of a slight head-ach. She was already become so dear to me, that the least indisposition alarmed me: and I withdrew early, pressing her to retire to rest. The next morning, she was in a high fever, and a physician was called, who pronounced her to be in great danger. On the following day, the physician informed me, that he had no hope, and that he thought it his duty to inform her of her situation. My resolution instantly failed me; and I quitted the chamber, unable to bear the scene. She has received the intimation, said the physician, as he left me, with resignation: and if the fever returns in the evening, with its usual violence, she is a lost woman. My heart was torn by every word. This was the day which had been fixed for our union! Yet, I laboured to suppress my feelings, and returned to her bed. She took my hand, and pressing it gently, my friend, said she, with a feeble voice, I have given you much trouble. I know you have scarce left me for a moment. You shall go, and take some repose. In the evening you may return again; that will oblige me. Go: you will give me pain, if you remain longer without rest.

I could not contend the matter with her; for I could not speak: and I went to my apartments, to give my tears, to give my anguish to Osmyn.

I returned in the evening to madame de B—'s house; and was informed, that, during the day, the notary had been with her. I entered her chamber. She was now without fever, and I felt some rays of hope, till about midnight. Then the fever returned with violence, and a delirium soon followed. This night was terrible to me. I had experienced bitter disappointments, heavy misfortunes; but this seemed the most cruel instant of my life. It was not the loss of an ample fortune which

I lamented ; it was not the peaceable and happy days which seemed within my reach, that I regretted ; it was the loss of a virtuous woman, of an amiable friend who had sought me in misfortune and when almost all the world had forsaken me.

I went out of the apartment, to give a free course to my tears. The whole house was plunged in the truest sorrow ; for she was beloved by all who surrounded her. Some hours after, the fever ceased, and she asked for me. I approached her bed. She made a sign to her attendants, and they withdrew. When she perceived that we were alone, she said—our separation is the only thing which disturbs my last moments. Your tender cares, during my illness, have proved the value of my choice. But we must submit to the will of God. My fortune would have been yours. Alas ! I now fear you will profit little by it. I have named you in my will ; but you must not flatter yourself, that you will see it respected. My heirs, whom neither you nor I know, will probably dispute with you the poor marks of my regard. Take the little casket which you see on the table. It contains eighteen thousand francs, and some jewels : accept this last offer of my friendship. Think sometimes of me ; but never forget your God. Adieu ! my friend. Leave me : I can support all but the sight of your tears !

She was silent ; and made me a sign to withdraw. I took her hand, and shed my unrestrained, my grateful tears, upon it. In a few minutes, she gently drew it away from me : and fearing too much to discompose her last moments, I hurried myself away.

Yet, I could not resolve to leave the house. In the evening, I saw her confessor, as he retired from her apartment. He said to me : we no longer owe her any thing except the tribute of our tears.

I had given to Osmyn the casket, the last marks of the goodness of my benefactress. He had carried it to my apartments, and had instantly returned, knowing my need of his presence in such a moment. He had brought a carriage with him ; and, availing himself of the stupor into which I had fallen, after the confessor left me, he forced me into it, and led me from the mournful scene.

Yet, before he departed, he had time to view the insensibility of avarice. Scarcely had madame de B— breathed her last, when a man entered the house, accompanied by a commissary. He looked at me (as Osmyn told me, for I knew not what passed) with a suspicious and malignant look. With avarice in his eyes, and the smile of triumph on his countenance and lips, he coldly placed seals on the doors, in the midst of the sobs with which the house resounded. Osmyn almost rejoiced in my condition, which prevented my observing the revolting object.

Some days after, the will was read. Madame de B— had left me an hundred thousand crowns ; to her heirs, she had bequeathed six hundred thousand francs, and her furniture ; and had ordered a hundred thousand francs to be distributed among her people and a certain number of poor whom she named.

The heirs of madame de B— instituted a suit to set aside the will. I felt too much respect for the memory of my benefactress, not to maintain her last wishes, in every instance, if possible. I appeared, and defended the cause ; and this suit cost me great part of the eighteen thousand francs which she had given me. The heirs triumphed ; I lost my legacy ; and the poor were deprived of their portion. The chief of these heirs had an increase of four hundred thousand livres.

I was now seized with a melancholy, which resulted from a persuasion, that no happiness was to be found on the earth. I felt a sort of hatred against all nature. I converted the little property which was left me, into government security, and resolved, with this scanty pittance, to hide myself from all society, (excepting that of my dear Osmyn, whom I still loved) ; and to wait the end of a life hitherto cruelly agitated, now sunk into the darkest gloom. Osmyn

seemed not to oppose my thoughts ; and thus passed six months, without any other amusements, than that of a walk, in which I rarely indulged myself.

One day I found myself pressed by hunger, at a considerable distance from my lodging ; and, it being the usual hour of dining at such places, I entered an hotel, and placed myself at the table of an ordinary. The conversation turned upon happiness. Each of the company varied as to the means, but all were convinced that happiness was to be found ; excepting myself alone. A few words of my own history, which escaped me before I was aware, awakened curiosity, and no longer left it in my power to refuse the detail to the pressing request of my companions. All heard me with eager attention ; all pitied my condition ; but all remained in their former opinion. After reciprocal civilities, the company separated ; I went out the last ; and found, at the door of the hotel, an ecclesiastic, who had been one of the company at dinner ; and who had entered but little into the conversation. He accosted me politely, and proposed that we should take a dish of coffee together. He was a stranger ; but his appearance and manner inspired me with confidence ; and I consented.

You avow yourself, said the ecclesiastic, to be the irreconcilable enemy of happiness ; yet, you appear to have a feeling and virtuous mind. This is all that is requisite to happiness : and I would gladly lead you into the way of felicity. Pardon me for the interruption, said I : but if you have any new scheme of fortune to propose to me, I cannot hear any further. Yes, said he, I would propose a fortune which is open to all the world, which you have but to will, and to possess ; a fortune which never perishes ; and which alone insures happiness.

You astonish me !—This wealth, this happiness, is integrity. Integrity ! I should blush to have wanted it. I will suppose so ; and what is it ? To fulfil all the duties, all the obligations, imposed on us by society. You are far from it ; an automaton might do as much without motives ; a vicious mind, with improper motives. What then is it ?—Integrity is a singleness of will and affection—a will informed only by love—that love which has no bounds within the scope of being. From this spring, preserved pure, happiness inevitably, invariably flows. But in proportion as any thing extraneous mixes with it, in the same proportion, misery enters with the corruption.

New light sprang into my mind. I had thirsted for happiness ; and I now flew to slake my thirst in the fountain. I need not repeat to you all the conversations which I had with this worthy ecclesiastic. He never quitted me, till he had consummated his work ; and I owe to him a new life ! a new being !

This principle, this sentiment, sleeps not in a state of inactivity : I burned to serve mankind. The countrymen of my affectionate Osmyn presented themselves to my mind. Oh ! cried I, that I could pluck their European tyrants from the throne of their cruelty ! Yet, shall I withhold the feeble effort of my single arm ? No : I will hasten to inform their minds ; I will fly to soften their calamities !

I took the sacerdotal habit ; and, keeping my eye on this object, in a few years I obtained an appointment to the sacred office which I now fill, and in which I find unceasing happiness.

Bruno having thus terminated his recital, we all pressed upon him, to embrace him in our turns ; to thank him for the pleasure we had all received, and the instruction which we might draw from a life now crowned with virtue.

Otourou (who sat close beside me, and whom I could scarce restrain in certain passages of the history), Otourou threw himself at the feet of the good old man. Ah, benefactor, deliverer of my father ! he cried. They were the only words which could rush from his heart.

The following day released us from prison ; and the ceremony was a sort of

triumph to us. The people attended us in crowds. They were heard to cry : These are the negroes who were to have perished for having defended an European ! These are the Europeans who did not doubt the innocence of negroes ! Behold, cried Bruno, addressing himself to the European spectators—these are your brethren ! Why reject you the name ? Is it more painful to pronounce, than that of slave ? Deprive them not of the love you owe to all men. Love them ; nature inspires it ; humanity requires it ; God commands it. God, humanity, nature ! Where are the pagans, the idolators, who could resist their united voice ? Ah, you are christians !

Some carriages had been prepared for us ; and we all left the city : but I was, at first, ignorant whether our friends designed to conduct us. I soon discovered we were proceeding toward the plantation of M. de C—— ; and Ferdinand having placed relays of horses on the road, we arrived there the same day. The unworthy overseer had been dismissed from his employment.

To find myself in the midst of my friends, in the very place that had been so fatal to me, gave me exquisite delight ; but soon I thought of Amelia and Dumont, and my heart sunk into sorrow. This plantation, indeed, was, of all others, most capable of bringing to each of us some unhappy remembrance. To Ferdinand, it recalled his father ; to Honoria, a guilty brother, whose unhappy death had hastened that of her father ; to Otourou the fatigues and anxiety which he had here endured : and I did nothing but weep in the apartment which the unfortunate Amelia had occupied.

I was astonished, that Ferdinand had chosen this abode, for the scene of a festival, over which he designed joy alone should reign. Ah ! I knew not, yet, all the generosity of a heart, whose days were marked by unceasing acts of beneficence !

On the following morning, all arose early, except myself. The good Osmyn entered my chamber, and informed me that our friends were assembled, and that breakfast waited for me. I found them sitting round a tea-table, and they all rose when I entered. We are very rude to disturb you, thus, said Ferdinand. Rather 'tis I, who have not sooner attended you : but a gentle sleep overpowered me. Or was it not, said Bruno, that the master of the house had business which engaged him ? What would you say, my good father ? I cried. The truth, replied, Honoria ; you are here at home. This plantation is yours. This is your title ; and she presented to me a deed of gift, duly executed. Ah ! I cried, what do you ? I have no need of riches ; your love, your heart, my friends, these shall be my only wealth ! Take back your favour ! You refuse me then ? said Ferdinand, folding me in his arms. But what have I done ? said I, to merit—If, replied Ferdinand, I were vile enough to put a price upon your benefactions, I could recal them all. I would say, that you have saved my life ! I would say, that you once saved the life of my father, would again have saved it ! I would declare, that my injustice had conducted you to the gates of death ! I would acknowledge, that Honoria and I have deprived you of the man who educated you in the principles of truth, of your best friend ; and of Amelia, of the object of your affection ! I would add, that your affection is still an unabating zeal ! Think you, that such things are paid by gifts ? I should blush to have imagined so ! It is to my friend that I offer the just tribute of my love !

I would have answered. All surrounded me : they closed my mouth. Osmyn, even Otourou, joined them. In vain did I defend myself. I was compelled to yield.

Well, I cried, I accept it, I accept it, with joy. The names of Ferdinand and Honoria would have been graven only in my heart. Here, the air which I



respire, every object of my sight, will recal, without ceasing, their dear names to me!

They looked as if they had gained a victory! Exalted friends! They had said, that it was I who was their benefactor!

I stood for some time contemplating the luxury of their feelings. Suddenly, I cried with transport—Am I then master here? I sprang from them. I flew to the habitation of the negroes. They had already gone to labour. I ran to find them. They saw me; recollected me; surrounded me. My countrymen, my countrymen! they tell me that I am your master! Ah, I am your friend! Liberty! This shall be the first exercise of my power!

Instantly there arose a confused sound of joy, sighs, applause, benedictions. The nearest embraced me; those further off tendered their arms to me. What a sight! Europeans, if you enjoy it not, answer it to yourselves!

Receive our oath—cried they. Never will we quit you. On this land will we pay our debt to you. We will render it tenfold fertile.

Come, my friends, cried I. Thank your real benefactors, the generous Europeans, to whom we owe the happiness which penetrates all our minds.

I march. They follow me. I arrive at the house, surrounded with this crowd—less brilliant, without doubt, than that which surrounds monarchs; but, surely, more faithful, more zealous! I call Honoria and Ferdinand. Come, say I, contemplate your work! I had but one heart to love you: I had but one voice to bless you. I have found an hundred to adore you: an hundred to bear witness to your beneficence! My friends could not speak. Seized with astonishment, with joy, with pleasure, they mingled among the negroes, they received their caresses, they caressed them. The names of friends, children, brethren were lavished with profusion.

God of men! cried these unfortunate people—give to all Europeans the goodness of our deliverers, and negroes will perish for them with joy!

This happy day was indeed a festival for the heart. My poor negroes, crowned with flowers, passed it with songs and in dances. Honoria and Ferdinand did not decline to partake of these pleasures. The negroes drank to their health with the truest gratitude: and they returned this expression of affection with sincerest truth. The good Bruno, the worthy old man, deigned also to forget his age and his condition; and yielded himself entirely to the general gaiety. And Osimyn, Otourou, and I—what a scene for our hearts! Europe guided by humanity, and smiling on the virtues of Africa!

My worthy friends did not forget Otourou and his father. They secured to each an annuity for life. This I ardently opposed. I was rich enough, and designed that we should make only one family. But we must again submit to a duty, which they deemed sacred.

They passed fifteen days—shall I say with me—Yes: for I cannot write the word without renewing in my heart the gentlest sensations. They passed, then, fifteen days with me. Ferdinand informed me, that he had made every arrangement for his future residence in France. The health of Honoria had been much impaired: and the physicians had assured her, that a more temperate climate would probably restore it.

Ferdinand saw that this intelligence grieved me. Why afflict yourself? said he. We shall only be separated as much as yourself may wish. I have always hoped, that you would not leave me. But if you cannot inure yourself to the climate or manners of Europe—or any other cause should render it disagreeable to you, you have here an asylum which appertains to you, independent of any will. Dumenil (who desires to return to his native country with us) and we shall make but one family. Will not you make one of the family, Itanoko?

I will follow you over the earth, said I. It needed such a sentiment as my af-

fection for you, to overcome, in a negro, the remembrance of his country. I no longer think of it; but I feel, that, should I lose you, this abode would become odious to me. The desire of revisiting my country too, would return with vigour. Ah, what should I seek there! New torments; since it would only offer to me the ashes of a departed father, the remembrance of a lost lover. For Dumont and Amelia without me will never return there.

My only unhappiness, said Ferdinand, is to leave Bruno behind us. I tremble to bid him a last adieu. Yet his age, and still more the zeal which binds him to his duty, do not permit me to hope that he will accompany us. Ah! do not despair to overcome his repugnance, said I. He loves us as a father.

Our venerable old friend had quitted us some days before, the cares of his ministry (which he never forgot) having called him back to the city. M. and madame de C— were preparing also to depart: Ferdinand had taken the name of de C— at the request of Honoria's father. I promised to follow them, when I should have established, in my plantation, the regulations that I had projected; and they left me with Osmyn and Otourou.

The new order of things, which I had designed to adopt, had not an improvement of the estate for its object. A care, dearer to my heart, occupied my mind. It was the condition of my poor negroes. Regarding discipline as the basis of tranquillity, happiness, and good order, I paid my first attention to that. I caused them all to be assembled, and I spoke thus to them.

My friends, I have restored liberty to you; and you have promised to serve me in return. I wish not by a surprise, unworthy of me and of your conduct, to abuse the first emotion which gratitude caused in your hearts. I have not destroyed your chains, to impose new ones on you. If any of you turn your eyes toward your country, let him speak; let him behold me ready to conduct him thither.

A very short pause ensued. No; was the unanimous cry. We will yet remain with you. We wish to die in our country in our old age; but we wish also to consecrate our youth to our deliverer.

My countrymen, I replied, I thank you for your friendship. Hear what I design for your welfare. To abolish all rule, would be, to nurture crimes. I believe you incapable of committing any, but I will shew myself inexorable to the perverse man who shall be guilty of them. Yet will I not punish you. The punishment of crimes is in the hand only of the laws. Expect not, from me, an undue compassion, which shall make me conceal the criminal. No: I will myself conduct him to the hands which are the depositary of public authority. Yet, again, I believe that not one of you will oblige me to employ this severity.

But let us quit this subject, for one which is indispensable to man. It is the order ever necessary in a numerous society. Assembled as you were in this place by misfortune, retained here as you still are by gratitude, henceforth united by your mutual labour, your happiness depends on concord. You ought to love each other. It is the first duty of men. I will give you the example; but my friendship shall not be without distinctions, if you will compel me to make distinctions. I will give it, without reserve, to him who shall exalt himself by his love for his brethren. It shall be weaker to the negro who shall attempt to disturb the repose of this society. But I shall, eternally, withdraw it from him who shall manifest incorrigible hatred against other men, even though they be Europeans. Loaden with my indignation, I will chase him from this spot, as the invader of the general peace.

No longer shall any tasks be set in your labour. You will calculate the quantity by your strength, you will execute it, by your love; and you will continue, as reason shall dictate. If the land should remain uncultivated, I could not give you clothing and nourishment. Your interest, then, proceeds hand in hand with

mine. Man is not born for idleness. If some dissipated negro forgets this first law, whips shall not call it to his remembrance; having done nothing, he shall receive nothing from us. He will, therefore, have no support. Then, shall we see, if, compelled to tender a supplicating hand toward me, or toward his companions, to obtain something for his positive wants, then we shall see, if he will not remember that it is necessary he should labour.

I wish that my sight may always inspire confidence. I would not have your countenance teach me that you fear it. I would have friendship alone visible at my approach; for, when I mingle with you, it shall be to console you in your troubles; to speak to you of mine; and to bless, with you, that eternal truth and wisdom, which has attached the satisfaction of the heart and tranquillity of the mind to an upright and exact performance of our duties: it shall be to listen to your complaints, to remedy or convince you of the injustice of them: finally, it shall be to unbend myself from my cares (for all need indulgence) by the proofs of your attachment; and to soothe yours, by the effusions of my friendship.

Is this mode of life agreeable to you, my friends? Swear then, among yourselves, to observe the order and well being of it.

Yes, we do swear! we do swear! they cried with one voice: and may he be punished with severity, who violates his oath! It is enough, said I to them; go: the rest demands my care.

On the following morning, I arose before the break of day, and, going to the habitation of the negroes, I ordered the commander to assume his usual functions, and to pursue exactly the practice to which he had been accustomed, during the time that the management of the plantation had been under the direction of the overseer. I wished, now that my mind was somewhat at liberty, to give a scope to its observation, to judge myself of the system which has been adopted for the government of the negroes.

The hour of labour having arrived, sleep was soon banished from the habitation by the frightful noise of enormous whips. In a short time, I beheld the poor negroes, almost naked, and with their eyes half opened, crawling out of this humble dwelling, in which the magic of dreams sometimes consoled them for the injustice of men. Scarcely yet assured of the truth of what they had heard and seen, respecting their liberty—in short, almost believing the whole to be a delirium, I saw the impression of peace slowly vanish from their countenance; and an idea of the continuation of their wretchedness, by degrees, arising to conviction.

And now I learned, that five hours severe labour must precede their first refreshment. And they are men, said I, who have dictated such laws to men like themselves? Are there then two species of men?

As soon as all the negroes were assembled, I took the unworthy whips, and, tearing them into a thousand pieces, I trod them under my feet; my unhappy countrymen gave a shout of joy; and, with one voice, one heart, praised the God of the universe for this confirmation of their liberty and happiness; and thus (too seldom the case) was the name of the Creator heard in this land, unobscured by a sigh or tear.

I caused a cordial to be given to each of them; a precaution that interest, at least, should take in the absence of humanity—to preserve them from the consequences of their excessive perspiration, and the heat of the sun—a principal cause of the frequent maladies of these poor people. I assured them, that they should, each morning, receive the same refreshment; and that, henceforth, the sound of a bell should be the signal of their rising to labour.

We afterwards proceeded to the employment of the day; and the commander, according to his usual practice, assigned to each his task. My friends, said I,

will you oblige me by labouring a short time as you have been accustomed to do? The moment I made the request, one of them began a song: and all of them instantly stooped to the ground, and applied themselves to their labour with vigour. This song will continue to the hour of their taking their food, said the commander to me, and during that time no one dares to raise his head. I observed, that they laboured with their faces to the sun, whose increasing heat could not fail greatly to oppress them. If a European were in my place, said I, to the commander, you would not dare to change their position? No, he answered; the work must be executed precisely as it is ordered. Suppose, however, said I, you were to make the alteration, what would be the consequence to yourself? Probably fifty strokes of the whip. Would it be injurious to the proprietor, were these people to begin their work at the other end of the ground? No: it would be the same thing.

O Europeans, does your barbarity thus pervade all! Does it extend even to the most indifferent things!

Still they continued to labour with incredible activity. One of them ceased a moment from his work. By the violent manner in which the humid drops rushed from his pores, and by the working of his breast and sides, I imagined that fatigue had compelled him to take breath. You see that poor man, said I, to the commander. What do your instructions inform you to do with him? To go, said he, and remind him of his labour by a dozen strokes of the horse-whip. What, said I, without enquiring into the cause of his ceasing to work? He stands still, replied the commander; that is sufficient.

I approached the negro. Alas, the unfortunate man had been so long accustomed to the mandates of oppression, that forgetting his present condition, without speaking to me, he lowered his timid head, and seemed to await the punishment, which he fancied hung over him. Friend, said I, why have you not continued your labour? He showed me an enormous thorn which had penetrated his foot, almost to the bone. Tears, in despite of my efforts, sprang into my eye. And this, cried I, is a crime which Europeans deem worthy of punishment.

I had dwelt long enough on this scene; and, interrupting the labour. I placed the negroes in a situation where they suffered less from the scorching rays of the sun. I wish for no tasks, said I to them. Let each of you, my friends, perform as much as is suitable to his strength; and let each rest as his weariness shall require. Forget not, that you are no longer slaves.

Their usual refreshment was now brought them. It consisted of some boiled fruits of the banana, and mouldy biscuits. Have they no other provision than this? said I. Very rarely, answered the commander; but sometimes, we give them a little dry, rancid cod, or a little damaged beef, the refuse of ship stores, which are bought at an inferior price. I cast away this infamous meal; and distributed among them more wholesome aliments, which I had taken care to provide: for I knew the necessity.

They afterwards returned to their labour—but as freemen. They ceased, at the usual hour in the evening, with less fatigue, although they had performed much more than the common work of the day. And why? It was because the soul had resumed part of her energy. In chains, the soul languishes, and the body becomes enervated.

Nations of Europe! Dogs have divided with you the glory of your conquests in America. You have been ungrateful to them; and relied too little on their powers; or, to them, you would have confided the culture of your new countries. They would have served you better than negroes. The weakest of animals is man enslaved!

My friends returned from the field with songs of triumph and joy. A Eu-



ropean would scarcely have believed they were negroes in the American isles. He would have been deluded, for a moment, with the picture, which he had often seen in his own happy country, of the contented reaper, the joyful vine-gatherer, returning to the peaceful home, where repose and happiness waited his arrival.

Meanwhile, report had spread these occurrences to a considerable distance: and I saw a number of negroes, who had formerly deserted from this plantation, return to place themselves under my protection. Of some of these I enquired into the causes which had induced them to escape. The first that answered me was an old negro. One day, said he, after the usual hour of repast, I was surprised by sleep, under the shade of a tree; and did not hear the signal given for us to resume our labour: I was awakened by violent strokes of a horsewhip, which tore my body to such a degree, that, in my agony, an involuntary cry escaped me. The overseer, who was present, said—has the wretch the audacity to complain? I mildly answered, no, sir: my pain forced me to cry out, in spite of myself. This answer was considered as a scandalous outrage. The next day, I was punished with an hundred lashes of the whip; and, as I had not the happiness to die, as I vainly hoped, I preferred a flight into the mountains—where, at least death would not be attended with such sufferings.

A female negro informed me, that she had been employed as a domestic in the house of the overseer. One day, continued she, that I was in the apartment of the overseer's lady, she let her handkerchief fall on the ground. My back was turned to her. The fall of a handkerchief does not make much noise; and as I did not hear it, she was reduced to the fatigue of opening her mouth to call me. As a punishment for my fault, she gave me ten severe lashes. One of these blows wounded my breast. At that time, I suckled my infant; but my milk left me, and my child wasted: it was not my fault. Madam, the overseer's lady, perceived it, and told me, that should my child continue to fall away, she would punish me with lashes in proportion. If that would have made my infant thrive, I should have taken them patiently: but I had nothing to give him; and he continued wasting every day. The first time I received twenty lashes; and fifty at the second: but my child became still more meagre, and that grieved me sadly. I resolved to leave him, and take to flight; for I thought, when I should be gone, they would give the infant to another woman to suckle, and that he would thrive again: and so I ran away.

I found by each of their stories, that they had all much the same cause, for taking their flight. I enquired of the commander, what punishment was inflicted on such negroes as desert. The first time, he answered, the proprietor orders the deserter to be flogged according to his pleasure; the second time, they increase the number of lashes, and beside fasten a heavy iron collar round his neck, to which is fixed, horizontally, a long bar, also of iron, which prevents him from penetrating among the trees: and this burden he is condemned to carry for life. If he deserts the third time, he dies.

But, replied I, if I have not mistaken that which the Europeans call the black code, they are forbidden to put a negro, who shall desert, to death. That is true, answered he, with an arch smile; the negro dies, but they do not put him to death; for they do not kill him at once: he only dies in consequence of his punishment. They give him so many lashes to-day, so many to-morrow, and so many the day after. If the negro dies, it is not the European's fault, that he had not strength to support a thousand, or ten thousand lashes.

Ah Europeans! you indulge in the luxuries which the American islands produce, without suspecting that these luxuries have precipitated generations of men to the tomb! With exactest truth may it be said, that not a berry of coffee, not an ounce of sugar or indigo, is exported from the islands, which does not cost a drop of some negro's blood! Alas, think you of the calculation!

How! if an handkerchief falls by the carelessness of a European lady, may a negro therefore be lashed to death! What then shall result when negroes commit real crimes? What? when the severest punishments have been the consequence of a negro's misfortune in breaking a china cup, or his awkwardness in dressing the head of a European?

I pardoned all the deserters—if I could pardon those who had committed no crime. Nor had I among the whole number any more faithful, more industrious than those.

Another object interested me strongly. I interrogated the negroes separately concerning their faith. There was not one who did not answer that he was a christian; but when I demanded what they understood by the word, I found them all in the profoundest ignorance. Such as they had been in Africa, such did I still behold them among an enlightened people. Yet it is deemed a sufficient compensation for the sufferings of these unhappy people, that they are saved from error. Saved from error! Of what importance is the name of christian to them, if they are not taught the virtues of christianity? And how shall they acquire them? By instruction and example. Instruction! they receive none. Example! you know, Europeans, that which you give them!

I engaged a well-informed and virtuous ecclesiastic to dwell with me, and dedicate his labours to the instruction of the negroes. As purity of manners facilitates the intelligence of the mind, I turned my whole attention to their conduct: and I soon saw concord, attachment to duties, and, in fine, happiness reigning around me.

Otourou and his father zealously seconded my endeavours. I enjoyed the happy fruits of my labour; and was as a father surrounded by an immense family, who counts his hours by the love of his children. What could be wanting to my felicity? Alas, you, who have loved, will easily imagine. I frequently pointed to myself Amelia, unfortunate, wandering, perhaps dead. I represented her father deprived of his daughter in his old age, regretting the death from which he had formerly fled upon the coast of Africa!

Such was the cause which poisoned the happiness of the most valuable days I had passed from the moment of my birth.

One day that I had retired after dinner to take some repose (agreeable to the usage of warm countries) the idea of Amelia presented itself to me with such strength that I could not sleep. It pursued me more importunately than ever. I accused myself of ingratitude. Did she not, said I to myself, quit every thing to seek me? was I not, in fact, a stranger to her father? And what was there which could prevent his flying to my succour? And I—an unfaithful friend, an unfeeling lover—have not I, during six months, remained in opulence without an effort to discover them? Have I thus, then, repaid their cares, their fatigues, their sacrifices? But where to seek them? I have no clue to direct my steps. What then? still ought I to depart: my heart tells me so, and it has never deceived me.

I applauded the resolution; and I was reviewing, in my own mind, the probable means of executing it, when a domestic came to inform me, that a man had arrived from the city, and earnestly pressed to see me. I ordered him to be conducted to me; and he soon entered my apartment.

Sir, said he, may I take the liberty to enquire, if you have not in your house a negro of the name of Otourou? yes, I answered. He is one of my friends. My commission, returned the stranger, is of a delicate nature. I am not ignorant of your consequence here, and I have been very unwilling to do any thing which would be disagreeable to you. I have relied on your honour; and, although my orders are extremely peremptory, I have presented myself alone to execute them.

To the matter, said I, with inquietude. I have, said he, the express order of the king to secure the person of Otourou.

The word was thunder to me. Otourou! Ah, what has he done? I cried with agony. The stranger said, I am entirely ignorant.—And whither do you mean to conduct him?—to France; to Paris. Such are my orders.—But, sir, Otourou is no slave; and he is rather under the protection of the king of France, than his subject. It was his own free will, which led him to this island; and my house ought to be respected as his sacred asylum. Pardon me, I cannot enter into discussions. I have my orders, and I must obey them. What, under my eyes? I feel, perfectly, that it will be easy for you to oppose the execution of my orders. But consider all the dangerous consequences of such a conduct.

While he spoke to me, I sought some means of amusing him, and gaining time to remove Otourou from the danger. The door opened, and Otourou entered my apartment. I could not master an emotion of terror; and it clearly pointed out to the officer the very thing I would have concealed.

You are the person, said the officer, of whom I am in search. Otourou, I arrest you in the name of the king.

Otourou looked at me, but without emotion. I threw my arms round him, without the power of a word. A negro who was entering the room with Otourou, ran to inform his father of the inexplicable affair. Osmyn hastened to us.

Your son!—cried I—but be the consequence what it may, I will not suffer him to be torn from me! Sir, I said to the officer, I have an hundred negroes: they will each of them perish sooner——

A moment's attention, said Osmyn, interrupting me: be so good, he continued, addressing himself to the officer, as to acquaint me with the business. The officer repeated the whole affair; and when he had finished, Osmyn turned with a severe air to his son. Otourou, said he, you are a negro: be not guilty of a falsehood. You have travelled through part of France: does your recollection reproach you with any crime? It is your father who questions you. None, replied Otourou, with firmness.

I am proud of it, said Osmyn. Sir, I am his father: he shall follow you. I lay my command on him.

What! cried I with bitterness, will you suffer it?

Shall we tremble for innocence? replied Osmyn. I have but one uneasiness. I cannot follow him. That care, answered I eagerly, concerns me. If we must perish, be it so. I will perish with him.

You have, I hope, no such misfortune to fear, said the officer. But my vessel waits and we must depart. Your affairs, the recommendations which it is necessary you should procure, will not permit you to accompany us: Yet, be satisfied, that he shall want no attentions of mine, to render his situation as little painful as it can be. And, although I am scarcely permitted to give you the intimation, I inform you that it is to Vincennes I conduct him. When you arrive at Paris, come to me; here is my address; and I will facilitate the means of your speaking with your friend.

I felt, that the reasoning of the officer was just; and that even Otourou's interest would not permit me to depart in less than two or three days. I ran to my chest, took out two hundred louis d'ors, and gave them to Otourou. Go, said I. Heaven will protect us. You shall not be long at Paris before Itanoko. Ah, my friend! be without inquietude.

Inquietude, said Otourou smiling: I know of none.

I assembled in haste the little effects that might be useful to him. The officer urged us to hasten a separation, which only became more cruel by delaying the moment of it. Dismayed, almost frantic, I threw myself into the arms of Otou-

rou. You suffer, said he to me : what has become of your courage ? Firmness should always accompany purity of heart.

I yielded my place to his father. He approached with a collected look. He took the hand of his son ; and fixing his eyes upon him,—You have not deceived me, said he. No, my father, replied Otourou. Go then, said Osmyn ; I perhaps shall never see you more. I give you my blessing. Whatever may happen, live and die an honest man. He embraced him without shedding a tear.

I was far from imitating this constancy of mind. In pity to me, Osmyn and the officer forced Otourou from my arms. They placed him in a carriage, and he departed.

What a stroke ! It was so much more terrifying, as, since the issue of our last misfortune, I had believed Otourou, as well as myself, secure from any such oppression. I was without doubt respecting Otourou's innocence : but I began to have an idea of the manners of Europe, of France especially. Of what imprudencies was not an unfortunate stranger susceptible, who, like him, had no guide but his reason, and the voice of nature ? Might not his virtuous mind lead him into some act, while he remained in France, which might be deemed a crime in the eyes of a polished nation ?

Thus I wasted an hour in vain conjecture, in passionate agitation ; and, at length, arrived at the resolution I should at first have taken—to fly, instantly, to M. and madame de C——, to procure their recommendations ; and to embark for Europe.

I called Osmyn ; I go, said I to him. You cannot accompany your son ; and to me alone devolves the right of fulfilling toward him the duties of a father, and a friend. Govern my little republic in my absence. I cannot leave, to our poor countrymen, any one who will be so dear to them, as yourself.

I had given my orders ; and my carriage was now ready with every thing I designed to take with me. I caused the negroes to be assembled. My friends, said I to them, my concerns compel me to make a long voyage ; but I leave Osmyn with you. Remember me sometimes ; and, if I am dear to you, love him as myself.

I then took Osmyn in my arms. Who could have foreseen, said I to him, that we should have been so soon separated ? Yet be tranquil : my friend, I will return with your son, or I will cease to live. I embraced him ; sprang into my carriage ; and departed : while the negroes heaped blessings on me. Happy presage ! cried I. God must be sensible to the wishes of pure minds !

I travelled with such diligence, that in six hours I was with my friends. What new misfortune ? cried Ferdinand and Honoria, both terrified by my air. I acquainted them, in two words ; and informed them of my resolution. They sent to request the presence of Bruno ; and, the good old man having come, we all essayed to discover whence so unforeseen a misfortune could arise ; and, such is the effect of prejudice, that Ferdinand and Honoria could scarcely persuade themselves, that Otourou had not given some cause of complaint, while he resided in France. Ah, my friends ! said I, fear to outrage virtue by an injurious suspicion !

We conversed, afterwards, on the means which ought to be pursued. M. and madame de C—— counselled me to defer my departure for a few days. Their affairs in the island were nearly terminated ; and, in less than a fortnight, they expected to embark for Europe. Ferdinand promised to hasten his departure ; and represented to me, how proper it was that I should enter a country unknown to me, with such an object to accomplish, accompanied by powerful friends ; in fine, the weight that his presence would give to his recommendations.

This might be prudent, replied Bruno, if we knew the nature of Otourou's situation ; but, in our uncertainty, a few days may be fatal to him. You know



Otourou, his inconceivable frankness, that kind of stoicism which permits him not to bend to his oppressors, and his indifference as to his fate, when he sees himself tormented by injustice : with this character, if we leave him to his enemies, he is lost ; and that he has enemies, this event declares. At least, Itanoko will counsel him. He will temper the inflexible severity of Otourou's answers. He will see your friends. He will announce, to them, your approaching arrival ; and they will be the less likely to neglect an object, in the pursuit of which they find you will be soon personally engaged. I have studied Otourou : the farther he finds himself removed from any stain, the more will he himself increase his own danger. Ah ! leave him not to be entangled in the snares of injustice !

The advice of Bruno was a law to us ; and we heard him with entire submission. Ferdinand ran to the port. They pointed out to him a Bourdeaux vessel, which was expected to sail the following day. He enquired if there were no other vessel ready. They informed him that a small vessel had that instant weighed anchor for Nantz ; but that it would be impossible to have a passage in her.

He did not doubt but it was that in which the officer had embarked with Otourou. Ferdinand could do no better ; and took my passage in the Bourdeaux vessel.

My friends employed the time which preceded my departure, to prepare their letters of recommendation. Bruno gave me one to the worthy ecclesiastic, of whom he had spoken, when he related the events of his life. He has powerful friends, said Bruno to me, an informed mind, and a zealous heart : place your confidence in him. Ferdinand, who knew the world better than I, and who knew that gold is necessary even to innocence, added an unlimited letter of credit on his banker ; compelled me to accept it ; and promised to follow me speedily to France.

Duménil, whom I had not yet seen, entered. I was about to seek you, said I, to bid you farewell ; and I explained to him the subject of my abrupt departure. He paused a moment ; then said to my friends, alone ! In France where he has never been ! He will be cruelly embarrassed ! Why may not I, my dear Ferdinand, as I designed to have embarked with you, hasten my departure, and sail with Itanoko ? I will immediately prepare my papers and the necessaries for my voyage, and leave to your care the rest of the property I design to convey to Europe.

His friendly resolution was applauded by all ; and I felt it pour an unlooked-for comfort into my heart. I should now be blessed with the company of a man, who, accustomed to European manners, would level difficulties that I should find insurmountable—and a bosom in which I could deposite my tears, my anxieties, my alarms.

At midnight our friends conducted Duménil and me to the ship. They embraced us tenderly. They recommended me to moderate a sensibility which might injure my health, and that warmth of mind, which, in France, might act contrary to the interests of the unfortunate Otourou : and we separated with the flattering hope of soon meeting again.

Our voyage was fortunate and speedy ; and Duménil, to satisfy the eagerness of my wishes, bought a carriage, in which we posted to Paris, without a moment's stay at Bourdeaux.

A crowd of objects, which, in this journey, in a different temper of mind, would have strongly interested my curiosity, almost all escaped my attention ; and would, altogether, had it not been for Duménil, who compelled me to admire the opulence of the country, the magnificence of the cities, and the wonderful vivacity of the people. He would not suffer me to pass the banks of the Loire, without noticing the prodigious assemblage of antique simplicity and modern pomp. There we saw the proud palace and the modest cottage approach each

other, without jealousy. There we beheld the peaceful shepherd abandoning himself to a tender and innocent flame, at the foot of monuments, on which were engraven the follies of kings.

We arrived at Paris. I flew, at once, to the officer who had given me his address. I found him; he had arrived but four hours before us. He spoke to me of my friend. Otourou had betrayed no sorrow during the voyage; but had always spoken with the tranquillity of an undisturbed mind, and with a proud indifference for the opinions of men. I recognized the character of Otourou. I then recalled to the officer's memory the promise he had given me to conduct me to my friend. That does not altogether depend on me, he answered; but prepare a memorial, and I will procure it to be presented to the minister; and, I do not doubt but he will grant the permission you require.

I was compelled, then, to moderate my impatience; and I began to experience the fatal delays of form. The officer humanely endeavoured to calm my mind, by assuring me my friend was well; and that, if there was any thing which I judged might lessen the inconvenience of his situation, he would hasten to procure it for him.

Acquaint him of my arrival, said I; that will, at least, be some comfort to him. The officer promised to oblige me; and I, informed of European customs in this respect by Duménil, left a rouleau of five and twenty guineas on his chimney, as a reward for his care of Otourou.

Duménil and I afterwards visited all those to whom Ferdinand's letters of recommendation were addressed: and we were obliged to detail to each all the reasons which led us to claim their protection. Their politeness did not astonish me: I looked for it. But the character of the French surprised me at each instant. I saw them give a vague kind of attention, and even that interrupted by merest trifles, to a recital, which, I imagined, ought to have entered into their souls. In this place, the arrival of a head dress would not permit our patrons to hear any thing further at that time. In another, a party to the theatre accidentally compelled them to postpone our audience to a future day. Here, chocolate was offered us in the most impassioned moment of our narration. There, the awkwardness of a lacquey roused, by the fall of a little porcelaine, the sensibility of the master who had coldly listened to us. Were we ready to quit them, we were then overwhelmed with vows, promises, protestations, assurances.

We reserved our visit to the friend of Bruno for our last. With him, we found modest simplicity, tender interest, and prudence matured by years. He could not repress some gentle tears at the name of Bruno. Is he happy? said he. Yes, we answered, happy in the enthusiasm of a feeling mind, and in the exercise of universal benevolence. It is well, returned the venerable ecclesiastic. He enjoys the reward which I promised to the exercise of his virtue.

He now turned his attention to our immediate business. He spoke to us, alike without pride or meanness, of the powerful persons whom he reckoned among his friends. Too wise to talk of the certainty of a success, which depended on the judgment of men, he confined himself to assurances of his assiduities, which he promised without affectation.

He requested a memorial from us. He undertook to deliver it himself to the minister, and to strengthen it by the interest of persons of the first rank.

Notwithstanding the hope which this invaluable patronage gave me, my mind was harassed with delays, that to me were inconceivable. A savage, as I might yet call myself, I had no comprehension why the truth should be enveloped in such numerous veils, or why men should be so tardy to remove them. Next to the desire of seeing Otourou, I was most tormented by my ignorance respecting his accuser and the crime with which he was charged.

Why, said I, should not these be as conspicuous as the burning sun? Yet is all hid in the darkest obscurity. I must wait with patience (if patience can

visit such a mind as mine, in such a situation) till time shall give me the information which I cannot otherwise procure.

In a few days I received a letter from the officer, which announced to me a permission to see Otourou—but in his presence. Dumenil had gone with the ecclesiastic to the court, which was then at Fontainebleau. I was alone then. I flung myself into a carriage. I hastened to the officer's dwelling, and we were soon at Vincennes, where the gates were opened to us. I flew into the arms of Otourou. Neither of us could speak. Our feelings during some moments, imposed silence on us.

Otourou was the first to find words. What anguish do I not cost you? And my father—is not my father with you?

I informed him of all—of the time of our arrival; the delays we experienced, the hope we entertained. Afterwards I led him, designedly, into a conversation on the period in which he had travelled into France with Dumont. He detailed this journey to us with his usual frankness; omitting not the smallest circumstance.

The officer, who saw my motive, said—I have no degree of certainty; but I believe, that the facts, of which Otourou is accused, are of a later date, and have happened in the isles. Ah then! I cried, again I breathe! His innocence there, is within the reach of proof.

We passed four hours with Otourou. Well as I knew him, I was compelled to view him with new admiration. The terror of the place, in which he was, moved him not. My presence had even produced the gaiety it was always wont to do; and, far from my being obliged to solace him, he was compelled to be my consolation.

At length, the officer informed me, that his duty compelled him to retire; and Otourou and I embraced, and separated.

I returned to Paris, and flew to the house of the abbé de S—, (that was the name of Bruno's friend); he had arrived from Fontainebleau with Duménil. Ah! I demanded, what success? What have you learned? My worthy Itanoko, answered the abbé de S—, be patient; alarm not yourself; yet this business is involved in more difficulty than I expected; I fear it will consume much time. How! cried I with dismay. Come, said he, we will have no despair. We shall yet see a happy issue to all. But your unfortunate friend must, in the mean time, endure much; and this causes me great inquietude.

The minister received us, continued the abbé de S—, with goodness; and, in respect to my age, instantly examined the subject of our memorial. The liberty of the person in question, said he to us, is not in my power. The crime is of too enormous a nature. He is charged with a rape.

Impossible! I cried. I believe as you, returned the abbé de S—, that it is impossible: but attend to me. My lord, said I to the minister, the manners of this young negro are well known. He is no slave; and if you knew the circumstances of his life, you would agree, that no one is more worthy of your services. Pardon me the observation, replied the minister, but is it not possible that your candour has been deceived? The memorial, which has been presented to me, perhaps might be sufficient to convince you; but it is accompanied by documents, that include such proofs, as are unquestionable. The woman herself complains, in her own hand writing, of the unworthy ravisher. You feel, continued the minister, that after this I could not refuse the interference of authority: however, as you interest yourself in the fate of this young man, see the banker de L— (he presented the memorial to me) and endeavour to suppress this affair, before it comes into the courts of justice. Let the banker be contented, and I will restore the young man to liberty. You will see, that this is all I can do for you.

Ever surrounded with obscurity! Ever entangled with obstacles! I cried with bitterness.

[To be concluded in our next.]

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ON DRESS S.—*To the ladies.*

**M**ADAM, lay down that novel, if you please ;  
 And try a slice of more salubrious food—  
 No soup of frogs—no red-hot fricasees—

To crack the 'cranium and inflame the blood.  
 I bring but a small piece of wholesome meat,  
 Which, when you taste, you'll find both short and sweet.

Oft have I mourn'd, when I've beheld a troop  
 Of damsels, bearing on their lovely backs,  
 A load enough to make Alcides stoop

Of transatlantic frippery and nick nacks :  
 Then have I thought, at some convenient time,  
 I'd give these girls some good advice in rhyme—

Advice is a mere drug, (you'll say, no doubt)  
 And fools, in general, are the first to give it :  
 In prose and verse 'tis freely dealt about ;

But very few think proper to receive it—  
 Ladies, all this is very true, I grant :  
 But still 'tis plain, some good advice you want :

And I'm inclin'd to think that mine will please ye ;

For various beauties sparkle in my rhyme—  
 Tho' strong and nervous, yet how smooth and easy  
 And lo ! what touches of the true sublime !—  
 So sweet my numbers, you will almost think,  
 I've swill'd a hoghead of the muses' drink.

From small beginnings what great things may rise !

When mrs. Eve, good mother of ye all,  
 First thought of dress, one fig leaf could suffice,

For coats and linen, apron, gown, and shawl.  
 No wish for far-fetch'd finery fill'd her breast :  
 She thought, no doubt, the broadest leaf the best.

For sundry moons, thro' all her happy race

This simple, neat, and frugal fashion ran,  
 'Till some mishapen beau, to shun disgrace,

Or tender belle, improv'd upon the plan,  
 And stitch'd, good souls ! a dozen leaves together,  
 To hide defects, and keep off stormy weather—

Each following age to some new whim gave birth :

But to the present sapient race 'twas giv'n,  
 To ransack all the copious stores of earth,

By Fashion, child of Pride and Folly, driven ;  
 And, in the covering of their skins so white,  
 The different regions of the world unite.

O ! couldst thou, Eve, from thy long slumber rise,

And view thy daughters, all so fine and fair,  
 How would amazement open wide thine eyes ! ! !

How, lost in silent wonder, would'st thou stare,



At all the various works of cork and gauze,  
The rumps enormous, and terrific craws !

Of all thy children, who so great as we !

Lo ! haughty Europe makes our shirts and cloth ;  
The west sends sweet'ning, and the east, d'ye see,  
Dried leaves to make, and cups to hold, our broth :  
The world's three quarters, maugre all their fufs,  
Are labouring, like so many mules, for us.

(Our rising empire is a babe new-born—

All fat and lovely, smiling in his cradle—  
The nations, nurses kind, who serve in turn—  
One holds the clout, another the pap-ladle :  
Of sugar drams, this gives him many a sup ;  
And this, in flannel, wraps the urchin up.)

There was a time—Columbia's gothic days—

When maidens spun their wedding gowns and linen ;  
But now, so tasty, so refin'd our ways—

A homespun gown no wench will stick a pin in.  
The veriest dowdy now is too genteel,  
To wait a moment at the whirling wheel,

Observe yon belles !—behold the waspish waist !

See the broad bishop spreading far behind,  
The shawl immense, with uncouth figures grac'd,  
And veil loose waving in the playful wind.  
Mark the huge bonnets, stuck on hills of hair,  
Like meteors streaming thro' the turbid air.

But hold—I've wander'd from the end in view,

A mile or more ; I only meant, d'ye see—  
To give a mouthful of advice or two—

Ladies, and make you patriots to a she !  
Not to arraign your manners, not to hint  
A word about your dress or fashions in't.

Build on your heads, 'till they o'ertop the trees ;

But let the fabric be *our* country work ;  
Wear bishops still, as monstrous as you please,  
But make, oh ! make 'em of Columbian cork.

'Tis time to show the proud European elves,  
That we can dress, as well as feed ourselves.

Begin, ye fair ! adopt the glorious plan ;

Reform, and shine, in this reforming day !—

(And not a soul, that bears the name of man,  
But, pleas'd, will follow, where you lead the w  
Equip yourselves, your spouses, and your rooms,  
With lasting fabrics from Columbian looms.

No more when wintry winds inclement rise,

And chilling damps prevail—invite disease :

No more in garments form'd for milder skies,

Start at a cloud, and shudder at a breeze ;  
But, wrapt in homespun woollen, snug and warm,  
Smile at the tempest, and enjoy the storm.

With your own hands, the snowy wool prepare—  
 Bid your sweet prattlers sit assisting by,  
 Health, Peace, and Pleasure, shall repay your care,  
 And pale Disease, the happy mansion fly;  
 No painful thoughts your midnight hours molest—  
 But heaven-sent visions lull your souls to rest.

Charissa! was each blooming maid like thee—

The world would ne'er have seen this well-meant song;  
 And our lov'd country would, *indeed*, be free

From those vile shackles, she has worn too long.  
 But ah! how few have sense, like *thou*, to prize  
 True home-bred peace, and empty show despise.

'Twas not thy pouting lip, of rosy dye,

Nor breast, where all the Loves delighted rove'd—  
 Nor the blue languish of thy speaking eye,

That in my bosom rous'd the flame of love:  
 (Yet thou art fair, as Cynthia's softest ray,  
 More sweet, more lovely, than the new-born day.)

No, no, my fair one! 'twas substantial merit,

Thy mind—by foolish pride ne'er led astray,  
 Thy economic—thy industrious spirit—

Thy love of homespun bore my heart away.—  
 (Let not this well-earn'd praise offend thy ear,  
 By truth dictated, and esteem sincere.)

Burlington, Nov. 1791.

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FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

*Verses accompanying a letter to a young lady, giving her an account of the death of a favourite little bird, which was killed by a cat that had gotten unobserved into the apartment where the cage was kept. By Mr. F. Fairfax.*

**H**E'S gone, sweet bird! yet still refrain the tear,  
**H**E'S freed from all his various troubles here.  
 No more his little bosom boding heaves  
 At every breeze, which stirs the rustling leaves.  
 No more he flutters round his prison walls,  
 While each new face his little heart appalls;  
 No more, in silent sorrow, mourns his mate,  
 Who's sever'd from him by a cruel fate.  
 In rest, sweet liberty he now enjoys,  
 And no alarm this tranquil rest destroys;  
 But, cruel thought! no liberty receives,  
 'Till death has robb'd him of the charm it gives.  
 Yet—who can tell?—perhaps his spirit's flown  
 To happy regions, where, already gone,  
 His little partner waits in kind suspense,  
 (Suspense from joys, which milder fates dispense)  
 To share with him that never-fading bliss  
 Which heav'n, in kindness, says shall still be his;  
 Perhaps, with pity views his tyrant, man,  
 Forgives those arts which did himself oppress,

## SELECTED POETRY.

*A modern traveller.*

**I**N life's gay scene, what gaudy insects rise,  
To draw our fancy, and attract the eyes,  
Made up of tinsel, frippery and show,  
Is the conceited being call'd a beau.

Clio, of manners plain, and common sense,  
With ev'ry foolish fashion would dispense;  
Fair virtue's precepts still he kept in view,  
And bus'ness with attention did pursue;  
But times soon alter'd; and the lad must roam,  
To gain more knowledge—so he left his home,  
Travell'd thro' England, Italy, and France,  
Learn'd how to dress genteel, play cards, and dance;  
Spent all the money that he could command,  
And then return'd to see his native land.  
Now Clio passes for a man of taste;  
Each fashion that he brings, is quick embrac'd—  
Whether the scarlet coat, with black stiff collar,  
Adorn'd with buttonsequal to a dollar,  
Or shoes set off with fatten strings and bows,  
Or scented perfumes, to regale the nose;  
New oval, spangled, plated, patent buckles,  
Large plaited ruffles dangling o'er his knuckles;  
Republic customs hence are laid aside,  
The youth is fill'd with vanity and pride,  
Struts forth at morn, to saunter out the day,  
And spends the evening at a ball or play.  
If routs are given, Clio must be there,  
To sing a verse, and please the list'ning fair;  
Or if at church the buck is ever found,  
Here too he nods and grins to all around;  
Displays a powder'd head, full crap'd and dress'd,  
On which his round chapeau has ne'er been press'd,  
For fear of discomposing that neat hair,  
The barber friz'd and curl'd with so much care.  
His character is shown; we'll therefore stop;  
You'll surely own, that Clio is a fop.

Columbian youths, from this one warning take,  
And when you travel, due improvement make;  
Encourage not the fashions of our foes,  
But dress, in decent, modest, homespun clothes.  
May no vain coxcomb in your favour rise,  
Who does with arrogance our garb despise;  
Leave off extravagance, calm ev'ry passion;  
And let frugality come once in fashion.

A L X S.

The proportion of men of military age, from eighteen to sixty years inclusively, of two millions of people of all ages and sexes, may be estimated at four hundred thousand. There may be deducted from this number, as actual mariners, about fifty thousand, and a further number of twenty-five thousand, to include exempts of religious sects, and of every other sort which the respective states may think proper to make.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand therefore may be assumed, as the number of operative, fensible men, to compose the militia.—The proportion of the several classes of which would be nearly as follows—

Firstly—The advanced corps, one tenth composed of the youth of the ages of 18, 19, and 20 years,	32,500
Secondly—The main corps, six tenths and one twentieth,	211,250
Thirdly—The reserved corps, two tenths and one twentieth,	81,250
	<hr/>
	325,000

The following estimate is formed, for the purpose of exhibiting the annual expense of the institution of the advanced corps, stating the same at thirty thousand men.

*Estimate of the expense of the annual camps of discipline, as proposed in the foregoing plan, arising on each of the first three years, and after that period, of the annual expense of the institution.*

#### THE FIRST YEAR.

10,000 suits of uniform clothing, stated at eight dollars; each suit of which shall serve for the three years discipline,	Dollars.	80,000
10,000 rations per day, for 30 days, each ration stated at 10 cents,		30,000
The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers of all descriptions, for 30 days, including pay, subsistence, and forage,		27,870
Forage for the cavalry,		4,800
Straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens, and fuel,		20,000
Annual proportion of the expense of tents for officers and soldiers, which may serve for eight annual encampments,		3,000
Four legionary standards,		2,000
Regimental colours,		1,000
Consumption of powder and ball, shot and shells, damage to arms and accoutrements, and artillery, and transportation of the same, stated at		25,000
Hospital department,		5,000
Contingencies of the quartermaster's and other departments,		15,000
General staff, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, inspector-general, and their deputies,		12,000
		<hr/>
Entire expense of the first year,	Dollars	225,670

#### ADDITIONAL EXPENSES ON THE SECOND YEAR.

10,000 rations per day, for 30 days, are 300,000 rations, at 10 cents,		30,000
		<hr/>
Carried over,		30,000



Brought over,	30,000 225,670
The expense of four complete corps of legionary officers of all descriptions, for 30 days, including pay, subsistence, and forage,	27,870
Four legionary standards,	2,000
Regimental colours,	1,000
Forage for the cavalry,	4,800
Tents, straw, camp-kettles, bowls, axes, canteens and fuel,	20,000
Hospital department,	5,000
Contingencies in the quartermaster's and other departments,	15,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements,	15,000
	<hr/> 120,670

Combined expenses of the first and second year, *Dollars*, 346,340

#### ADDITIONAL EXPENSES ON THE THIRD YEAR.

The expense of 10,000 rations for ten days, is 100,000 rations, at 10 cents,	10,000
Forage,	1,600
For the camp equipage,	10,000
Tents,	1,500
Hospital stores,	1,000
Ammunition, damage to arms and accoutrements,	10,000
Contingencies in the quartermaster's and other departments,	10,000
	<hr/> 44,100

The total expense of the first three years, *Dollars*, 390,440

It is to be observed, that the officers for four legions, will be adequate to command the youth of eighteen, who commence their discipline the first year, and that the same number of officers will be required for the second year. The youth of the third year may be incorporated by sections in the existing corps, so that no additional officers will be required on their account.

Hence it appears that the expense of 10,000 men for one year, amounts to,

20,000 for the 2d year, to,	—	—	225,670
30,000 for the 3d year, to,	—	—	346,340
			<hr/> 390,440

If the youth of the three ages of eighteen, nineteen and twenty, be disciplined at once, the last mentioned sum will be about the fixed annual expense of the camps of discipline, from which, however, is to be deducted 6,000 dollars, being the expense of the standards and colours, the former of which will be of a durable nature, and the latter will not require to be replaced oftener than once in twenty years,

6,000

The annual expense of the advanced corps, *Dollars*, 384,440

Thus for a sum less than four hundred thousand dollars annually, which, apportioned on three millions of people, would be little more than one eighth of a dollar each, an energetic republican militia may be durably established—the invaluable principles of liberty secured and perpetuated, and a dignified national fabric erected on the solid foundation of public virtue.

The main and reserved corps must be perfectly organized in the first instance; but the advanced corps will not be completed until the third year of its institution.

The combination of troops of various descriptions into one body, so as to invest it with the highest and greatest number of powers, in every possible situation, has long been a subject of discussion, and difference of opinion. But no other form appears so well to have sustained the criterion of time, and severe examination, as the Roman legion. This formidable organization, accommodated to the purposes of modern war, still retains its original energy and superiority. Of the ancients, Polybius and Vegetius have described and given the highest encomiums of the legion. The former, particularly in his comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages of the Macedonian and Roman arms, and their respective orders of battles, has left to mankind an instructive and important legacy. Of the moderns, the illustrious marshal Saxe has modelled the legion for the use of fire-arms, and strenuously urges its adoption, in preference to any other form. And the respectable and intelligent veteran, late inspector-general of the armies of the united states, recommends the adoption of the legion\*.

"Upon a review," says he, "of all the military of Europe, there does not appear to be a single form, which could be safely adopted by the united states. They are unexceptionably different from each other; and like all other human institutions, seem to have started as much out of accident as design. The local situation of the country, the spirit of the government, the character of the nation, and in many instances, the character of the prince, have all had their influence in settling the foundation and discipline of their respective troops, and render it impossible, that we should take either as a model. The legion, alone, has not been adopted by any; and yet I am confident in asserting, that, whether it be examined as applicable to all countries, or as it may immediately apply to the existing or probable necessity of this, it will be found strikingly superior to any other.

"1st. Being a complete and little army of itself, it is ready to begin its operations on the shortest notice, or slightest alarm. 2d. Having all the component parts of the largest army, of any possible description, it is prepared to meet every species of war that may present itself. And, 3d. As in every case of detachment, the first constitutional principle will be preserved, the embarrassments of draughting, and detail, which, in armies differently framed, too often distract the commanding officer, will be avoided.

"It may easily suggest itself from this sketch, that in forming a legion, the most difficult task is, to determine the necessary proportion of each species of soldiers which is to compose it. This must obviously depend upon what will be the theatre, and what the stile of the war. On the plains of Poland, whole brigades of cavalry would be necessary against every enemy; but in the forests and among the hills of America, a single regiment would be more than sufficient against any. And as there are but two kinds of war to which we are much exposed, viz. an attack from the sea side by an European power, aided by our sworn enemies, settled on our extreme left, and an invasion of our back settlements by an Indian enemy; it follows, of course, that musketeers and light infantry should make the greatest part of our army."

The institution of the section is intended to interest the patriotism and pride of every individual in the militia, to support the legal measures of a free government; to render every man active in the public cause, by introducing the spirit of emulation, and a degree of personal responsibility.

The common mode of recruiting is attended with too great destruction of morals, to be tolerated; and is too uncertain to be the principal resource of a

NOTE.

\* Vide letter addressed to the inhabitants of the united states, on the subject of an established militia.

wife nation in time of danger. The public faith is frequently wounded by unworthy individuals, who hold out delusive promises, which can never be realised. By such means, an unprincipled banditti are often collected, for the purpose of defending every thing that should be dear to free men. The consequences are natural; such men either desert in time of danger, or are ever ready, on the slightest disgust, to turn their arms against their country.

By the establishment of the sections, an ample and permanent source is opened, whence the state, in every exigence, may be supplied with men, whose all depends upon the prosperity of their country.

In cases of necessity, an army may be formed of citizens, whose previous knowledge of discipline will enable it to proceed to an immediate accomplishment of the designs of the state, instead of exhausting the public resources, by wasting whole years in preparing to face the enemy.

The previous arrangements, necessary to form and maintain the annual encampments, as well as the discipline acquired therein, will be an excellent preparation for war.—The artillery, and its numerous appendages, arms and accoutrements of every kind, and all species of ammunition, ought to be manufactured within the united states. It is of high importance, that the present period should be embraced, to establish adequate institutions to produce the necessary apparatus of war.

It is unworthy the dignity of a rising and free empire, to depend on foreign and fortuitous supplies of the essential means of defence.

The clothing for the troops could with ease be manufactured within the united states: and the establishment, in that respect, would tend to the encouragement of important manufactories.

The disbursements made in each state, for the rations, forage, and other necessary articles for the annual camps of discipline, would most beneficially circulate the money, arising from the public revenue.

The local circumstances of the united states, their numerous sea-ports, and the protection of their commerce, require a naval arrangement. Hence the necessity of the proposed plan, embracing the idea of the states obtaining men on republican principles for the marine as well as the land service. But one may be accomplished with much greater facility than the other; as the preparation of a soldier for the field, requires a degree of discipline, which cannot be learned without much time and labour; whereas the common course of sea-service, on board of merchant vessels, differs but little from the service required on board of armed ships: therefore the education for war, in this respect, will be obtained without any expense to the state.—All that seems to be requisite, on the head of marine service, is, that an efficient regulation should be established in the respective states, to register all actual seamen, and to render those of a certain age amenable to the public, for personal service, if demanded within a given period.

The constitutions of the respective states, and of the united states, having directed the modes in which the officers of the militia shall be appointed, no alteration can be made therein. Although it may be supposed that some modes of appointment are better calculated than others, to inspire the highest propriety of conduct, yet there are none so defective to serve as a sufficient reason for rejecting an efficient system for the militia. It is certain, that the choice of officers, is the point on which the reputation and importance of a corps must depend. Therefore every person who may be concerned in the appointment should consider himself as responsible to his country for a proper choice.

The wisdom of the states will be manifested by inducing those citizens, of whom the late American army was composed, to accept of appointments in the militia. The high degree of military knowledge which they possess, was acquired at too great a price, and is too precious, to be buried in oblivion;

it ought to be cherished, and rendered permanently beneficial to the community.

The vigour and importance of the proposed plan, will entirely depend on the laws relative thereto. Unless the laws shall be equal to the object, and rigidly enforced, no energetic national militia can be established.

If wealth be admitted as a principle of exemption, the plan cannot be executed. It is the wisdom of political establishments, to make the wealth of individuals subservient to the general good, and not to suffer it to corrupt, or attain undue indulgence.

It is conceded, that people, solicitous to be exonerated from their proportion of public duty, may exclaim against the proposed arrangement, as an intolerable hardship: but it ought to be strongly impressed, that while society has its charms, it also has its indispensable obligations; that to attempt such a degree of refinement, as to exonerate the members of the community from all personal service, is to render them incapable of the exercise, and unworthy of the characters, of free men.

Every state possesses, not only the right of personal service from its members, but the right to regulate the service on principles of equality for the general defence. All being bound, none can complain of injustice, on being obliged to perform his equal proportion. Therefore it ought to be a permanent rule, that those who in youth decline, or refuse to subject themselves to the course of military education, established by the laws, should be considered as unworthy of public trust, or public honours, and be excluded therefrom accordingly.

If the majesty of the laws should be preserved inviolate in this respect, the operations of the proposed plan would foster a glorious public spirit; infuse the principles of energy and stability into the body politic; and give an high degree of political splendor to the national character.

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*Speech of the president of the united states to both houses of congress.*

Fellow citizens of the senate, and of the house of representatives,  
**I** MEET you, upon the present occasion, with the feelings which are naturally inspired by a strong impression of the prosperous situation of our common country, and by a persuasion equally strong, that the labours of the session, which has just commenced, will, under the guidance of a spirit no less prudent than patriotic, issue in measures, conducive to the stability and increase of national prosperity.

Numerous as are the providential blessings which demand our grateful acknowledgments—the abundance, with which another year has again rewarded the industry of the husbandman, is too important to escape recollection.

Your own observations, in your respective situations, will have satisfied you of the progressive state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation. In tracing their causes, you will have remarked, with particular pleasure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the constitution and laws of the united states, have so eminently contributed: and you will have observed, with no less interest, new and decisive proofs of the increasing reputation and credit of the nation. But you, nevertheless, cannot fail to derive satisfaction from the confirmation of these circumstances, which will be disclosed, in the several official communications, that will be made to you, in the course of your deliberations.

The rapid subscriptions to the bank of the united states, which completed the sum allowed to be subscribed, in a single day, is among the striking and pleasing evidences, which present themselves, not only of confidence in the government, but of resource in the community.



In the interval of your recess, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects, which were specially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session.

Among the most important of these, is the defence and security of the western frontiers. To accomplish it on the most humane principles, was a primary wish.

Accordingly, at the same time that treaties have been provisionally concluded, and other proper means used to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendship, the well-disposed tribes of Indians—effectual measures have been adopted, to make those of a hostile description sensible, that a pacification was desired upon terms of moderation and justice.

These measures having proved unsuccessful, it became necessary to convince the refractory, of the power of the united states to punish their depredations. Offensive operations have therefore been directed; to be conducted, however, as consistently as possible, with the dictates of humanity. Some of these have been crowned with full success; and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expense of the united states, by the militia of Kentucky, whose enterprise, intrepidity, and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are still continued to the deluded tribes: and considerable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further opposition, removed from their former situations, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the united states.

It is sincerely to be desired, that all need of coercion, in future, may cease; and that an intimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the united states.

In order to this, it seems necessary,

That they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated, as to obviate imposition, and, as far as may be practicable, controversy concerning the reality and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them should be promoted under regulations tending to secure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made, for imparting to them the blessings of civilization, as may, from time to time, suit their condition.

That the executive of the united states should be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accustomed, for uniting their immediate interests with the preservation of peace.

And, that efficacious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those, who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the united states, would be as honourable to the national character, as conformable to the dictates of sound policy.

The powers specially vested in me by the act laying certain duties on distilled spirits, which respect the subdivisions of the districts into surveys, the appointment of officers, and the assignment of compensations, have likewise been carried into effect.—In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived, that there must have been difficulty in such an adjustment of the rates of compensation, as would conciliate a

reasonable competency with a proper regard to the limits prescribed by the law. It is hoped, that the circumspection which has been used, will be found, in the result, to have secured the last of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the first, in some instances, a revision of the provision will be found advisable.

The impressions, with which this law has been received by the community, have been, upon the whole, such as were to be expected among enlightened and well-disposed citizens, from the propriety and necessity of the measure.—The novelty, however, of the tax, in a considerable part of the united states, and a misconception of some of its provisions, have given occasion, in particular places, to some degree of discontent.—But it is satisfactory to know, that this disposition yields to proper explanations and more just apprehensions of the true nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in ail, give way to motives which arise out of a just sense of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumstances in the law, which, consistently with its main design, may be varied, as to remove any well-intentioned objections, that may happen to exist, it will consist with a wise moderation to make the proper variations. It is desirable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the several acts on that subject—a district of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the united states, has been fixed, and announced by proclamation; which district will comprehend lands on both sides of the river Potowmac and the towns of Alexandria and George-town. A city has also been laid out, agreeably to a plan which will be placed before congress; and as there is a prospect, favoured by the rates of sales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the necessary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progress.

The completion of the census of the inhabitants, for which provision was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting one instance, in which the return has been informal, and another, in which it has been omitted, or miscarried) and the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleasing assurance, that the present population of the united states borders on four millions of persons.

It is proper also to inform you, that a further loan of two millions and a half of florins has been completed in Holland; the terms of which are similar to those of the one last announced, except as to a small reduction of charges. Another, on like terms, for six millions of florins had been set on foot, under circumstances that assured an immediate completion.

*Gentlemen of the senate,*

Two treaties, which have been provisionally concluded with the Cherokees, and six nations of Indians, will be laid before you for your consideration, and ratification.

*Gentlemen of the house of representatives,*

In entering upon the discharge of your legislative trust, you must anticipate with pleasure, that many of the difficulties, necessarily incident to the first arrangements of a new government, for an extensive country, have been happily surmounted, by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predecessors, in co-operation with the other branch of the legislature. The important objects, which

remain to be accomplished, will, I am persuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehensive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the general weal.

The time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the debt of the united states having expired, statements from the proper department will, as soon as possible, apprise you of the exact result. Enough, however, is already known, to afford an assurance, that the views of that act have been substantially fulfilled. The subscription in the domestic debt of the united states has embraced by far the greatest proportion of that debt; affording, at the same time, proof of the general satisfaction of the public creditors with the system which has been proposed to their acceptance, and of the spirit of accommodation to the convenience of the government, with which they are actuated. The subscriptions in the debts of the respective states, as far as the provisions of the law have permitted, may be said to be yet more general. The part of the debt of the united states, which remains unsubscribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleasing to me, to be able to announce to you, that the revenues, which have been established, promise to be adequate to their objects; and may be permitted, if no unforeseen exigency occurs, to supersede, for the present, the necessity of any new burdens upon our constituents.

An object, which will claim your early attention, is a provision for the current service of the ensuing year, together with such ascertained demands upon the treasury, as require to be immediately discharged, and such casualties as may have arisen in the execution of the public business, for which no specific appropriation may have yet been made; of all which a proper estimate will be laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives,*

I shall content myself with a general reference to former communications, for several objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto postponed any definitive resolution. Their importance will recal them to your attention; and I trust, that the progress already made in the most arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leisure to resume them with advantage.

There are, however, some of them, of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention. These are the militia, the post office, and post roads—the mint, weights and measures—and a provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the united states.

The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order. In connexion with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortification of such places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally present themselves to consideration. The safety of the united states, under divine protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements; exposed, as little as possible, to the hazards of fortuitous circumstances.

The importance of the post office and post roads, on a plan sufficiently liberal and comprehensive, as they respect the expedition, safety, and facility of communication, is increased by their instrumentality in diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government; which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception. The establishment of additional cross posts, especially to some of the important points in the western and northern parts of the union, cannot fail to be of material utility.

The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small

## THE GAZETTE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MADRID, August 30.

THE sovereign of Morocco has been before hand in declaring war against our court. His declaration is dated the 3d day of the moon Ramadan, in the year of the Hegira 1170. He declares therein his intention of taking possession of Ceuta. In order to prevent his designs, and protect our navigation in the Mediterranean, orders have been given to fit out some ships of the line at Cadiz, to which are to be added two 74's, ready for sea at Ferrol.

*Paris, September 14.* The manner in which Louis XVI. has signified his acceptance of the constitutional act, has had a wonderful effect on the minds of the people.

In a few days the jails will be thrown open : and it is hoped that a general amnesty and oblivion will be followed by the happiness of a people, who, by their perseverance and exertions, seem worthy of that liberty which they are about to enjoy.

*Four o'clock in the afternoon.* The king this day went to the national assembly, at twelve o'clock, and publicly avowed his acceptance of the constitution, in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators : the ceremony, which was grand and awful, was accompanied by a general discharge of the artillery belonging to the national guards.

*The speech and oath of the king of the French.*

GENTLEMEN,

I come here solemnly to confirm the acceptance I have given to the constitutional act : in consequence, I swear to be faithful to the nation and to the law, and to employ all the power which is delegated to me, for maintaining the constitution decreed by the constituent national assembly, and causing the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable era be that of the re-establishment of peace and unity, and become the pledge of the happiness of the people and of the prosperity of the empire.

His majesty did not appear in the Cordon Bleu, notwithstanding the decree of the assembly ; and very graciously observed, that " he wished not to be distinguished by any external mark of dignity, from the rest of the citizens."

As soon as the expressions of joy and content which broke out at the conclusion of the reading the king's letter were subsided, M. de la Fayette spoke as follows : gentlemen, I should wrong the sentiments of the national assembly, if I did not confine myself to a simple motion, upon the wish which the king has just now expressed, with regard to the oblivion of injuries.

## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

*Pittsburg, November 5.* About ten or twelve days ago, two men were killed on the Kiskimintas river, which empties into the Alleghany river some distance from this place, by the Indians. It is not known what tribe they were of, but they are generally supposed to be Munsees. This has alarmed that neighbourhood a good deal ; and several families have removed into the settlement, for fear

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there should be other parties out, which they have reason to suppose from accounts they received from Reed's station, to that effect.

*Shepherd's town, Nov. 7.* A letter from Washington, in Kentucky, dated Sept. 3, says: "Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have sent in a prisoner to Dunlap's Station, with a letter, importing that they wish to come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which I am told that gov. St. Clair has issued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them, if they approach with a flag: but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Although I do not thirst for the blood of these poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the union have made a proper impression on the minds of the Indian nations in general, agreeably to the trite observation—"a thing well done, is twice done." If a peace is patched up now, government will soon have to begin the business *de novo*; or the poor scattered citizens, in these parts, will once more have to wade through a sea of blood."

*Bennington, Oct. 31.* The general assembly of this state has been pleased to pass a law, laying a tax of one half-penny per acre on all the lands in this state, for the purpose of raising the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to discharge the demand of New-York upon Vermont.

*Albany, Oct. 27.* We have it now in our power to congratulate the public, on the subject of the projected canal between the Mohawk river and the western Wood creek, which has for some time engaged the attention of our fellow-citizens.

The ingenious major Hardenburgh, who was commissioned by government to explore this connexion, and report to the ensuing legislature, arrived in this city from thence a short time since.

"It appears that this very important operation is not only practicable, but will be found very easy on the south side of Fort Stanwix: the distance in a direct line between the two waters is one mile and two chains—the bed of the Mohawk in that line being higher than Wood creek, the land so level that the depth of digging will not vary more than three feet above the common level. The canal in this direction will pass one quarter of a mile through a cultivated meadow, the remaining distance through a cedar and hemlock swamp. It is proposed to feed the canal with a living stream of pure water, which runs on the east of Fort Stanwix. The advantages which will result to this state from such a connexion (which probably will not exceed 2000*l.* in the cost) are not to be estimated. The eyes of the northern parts of America, as well as many parts of Europe, are now turned to the interior parts of this state—should it be once known abroad, that boats, carrying from 5 to 10 tons, instead of one, could load in the Hudson river, without being under the necessity of unloading till they had penetrated nearly to the western bounds of our state, if necessary, every obstacle to their immediate settlement would be removed, and every part of the state would reciprocally give and receive the consequent advantages therefrom."

*Boston, October 24.* The limited number of shares in the Boston tontine, (amounting to 100,000) having been subscribed, the subscription books were closed on Friday.

*Litchfield, Nov. 9.* In the course of the last session of our assembly, several matters were referred for further consideration to the assembly to be holden in May next. Among others, the report of a committee on the petition of the sufferers in the seaport towns, by the inroads and depredations of the British during the late war, stating the sufferings, by loss of property, to amount to nearly three hundred thousand pounds; and an offer of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a quit-claim of the territory claimed by this state, south of lake Erie, were under consideration.

*Richmond, Nov. 11.* By a gentleman from Kentucky we are informed, that the Indians, on the fourth of last month, fired on a party of six men, who were driving a parcel of cattle to the Muskingum settlement; killed four, wounded one, and took one prisoner; the wounded man escaped, who had many bullet holes shot through his clothes.—Among the number killed, was a Mr. Nicholas Carpenter, who has left a family to bemoan their loss.

A few days before the above affair, a man was killed near the little Hack-hockin, and a negro boy taken off from the little Kanhawa, who has since escaped, and got home.

*New York, Nov. 16.* The charity school in this city consists of eighty six scholars, viz. fifty-six boys and thirty girls. The children are instructed in the principles of the christian religion, and in psalmody; they constantly attend divine service at church, on week days, as well as on Sundays; and great attention is paid to their morals.

The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and merchants accounts: the girls are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle work. They are annually clothed, supplied with fuel, and furnished with books, paper, &c. The school is regularly visited the first Monday in every month, and the children carefully examined by a committee of the corporation of Trinity church. When any of the scholars are of a proper age for dismissal, and legally qualified, they are sent to suitable trades or services, and others taken in their places.

*Philadelphia, Nov. 2.* Accounts from Port-au-Prince say, that upwards of 20,000 negroes have risen, and are encamped in that quarter. The price of flour is limited to eight dollars. Provisions plenty.

The governor of this commonwealth has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for apprehending any of the persons concerned in lately setting fire to sundry stables in this city. In addition to the above, a few private citizens have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the same purpose.

*Nov. 5.* The court martial, which sat for the trial of gen. Harinar, has acquitted him with honour.

The town of Boston has voted in town meeting, to instruct their representatives to endeavour to effect a repeal of the law against theatrical exhibitions.

*Nov. 9.* A plan is agitated in Providence (R. I.) for the speedy establishment of a sail duck and twine manufactory in that place. A number of public spirited gentlemen are at the head of this undertaking, who have undertaken to support the plan to the utmost of their ability. This advantageous and very necessary branch of business is proposed to be carried on by fifty persons, in equal shares; or any person may have liberty to take any number of shares, not exceeding ten, so as to fill up the said fifty shares, in case an adequate number of individual subscribers do not offer.

The latest news from St. Domingo mention, that fresh disturbances have commenced at Port-au-Prince, between the whites and the people of colour, which, if not immediately accommodated, will reduce that settlement to as bad, if not a worse situation than Cape-Francois; for there the mulattoes acted in conjunction with the whites, and there is some prospect of an end being put to the insurrection: but if the mulattoes should declare themselves in favour of the negroes, at Port-au-Prince, the consequences must be dreadful.

The national assembly of France have lately passed a decree, which exempts the instruments of husbandry, and cattle employed in the cultivation of the earth, from being seized or sold for debt, except by the person who may have furnished them, or to satisfy the landlord's demand against his tenant; and

they are always to be the last article seized, and only in case the other moveable property proves to be insufficient.

Six per cent. stock of the united states, a Boston paper says, is now remitted to London, in lieu of bills of exchange.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated Oct 6, says "The damage sustained in the province is moderately estimated at 500 millions currency; besides the coffee estates, the number of which cannot be ascertained, two hundred and twenty sugar plantations have been destroyed; we have now some hopes of an accommodation with the blacks, on condition of a general amnesty."

A man in this city, having a dispute with his wife, last week, snatched up a pair of tongs, with which he aimed a blow at her; a child of eight years old, unfortunately rushing between its misguided parents, received this fatal stroke on the back part of its head, which put a period to its existence.

The jury of inquest brought in a verdict, "accidental murder." The man surrendered himself, and is in confinement to stand trial.

The ransoms demanded by the dey of Algiers, for the American prisoners detained there, amount to thirty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

It is mentioned in a Baltimore paper of the 1st inst. that on the Sunday preceding, between the hours of ten and twelve, A. M. ninety-five sail of different kinds of vessels passed the fort point, bound to Baltimore—a considerable number of them from sea.

A letter was a few days ago received by a gentleman in New-York, from his correspondent in the island of Jersey, mentioning that "it is the prevailing opinion there, that the American vessels, which had been seized upon their arrival at Guernsey and Jersey, with cargoes of tobacco, under an act of parliament in the reign of Charles the second, will be released, and measures taken to secure indemnification to the concerned."

On the 24th of October, upwards of seventy sail of vessels left the port of Boston, bound to different parts of Asia, Europe, and America.

The latest accounts from St. Domingo are those brought by the Betsy, Crawford, and the Alexandria, Town, both from Port-au-Prince, arrived here on Sunday last. The negroes have risen in great bodies near Port-au-Prince: and we are sorry to hear that they are destroying every thing before them. The chief hope of redress seems to be, that want of provisions will oblige these insurgents to disperse. But, on the other hand, it is alleged, that they are sufficiently politic to preserve the canes, on the juice of which negroes can subsist very well, as they break the cane at the joint, and drink the juice like new milk; this makes them as fat and as sleek as the best provisions. A French ship of war, of 74 guns, lies in the harbour, without any troops on board; and the only assistance she can afford is from the sailors, who seem rather averse to this kind of service. A British 50 gun ship and a frigate arrived at Port-au-Prince, with arms and ammunition, but no troops, a few days before these accounts came away.

The number of negroes in proportion to the whites, is said to be about from 5 to 7 for one.

The people of the town are so much alarmed for fear of the streams (that convey water from the mountains) being poisoned, that they get most of the water they use, from the shipping; and many go on board those vessels to sleep every night, and return to their houses in the morning: this is from an apprehension that a massacre might take place in the night.

These accounts also mention, that several plantations in sight of Port-au-Prince, had been destroyed, and the buildings burnt. Frequent executions of the negroes

took place, and it was common to see them hanging on the trees. These punishments, however, do not seem to intimidate them, as they are very desperate, and meet their fate with the greatest unconcern.—A very large body of negroes were encamped near Port-au-Prince.

A letter from Dominica, dated September 13, to a gentleman in Charleston says: “I have to return you my best thanks for apprehending and conveying to me my negro servant, who was secreted in your city, and could sincerely wish our government were as just and generous in returning the like civilities. We have, in this island, not less than four hundred slaves, the property of the people of Carolina, brought off at the evacuation: and we are much surprised, that no demand has been made by your general government for their delivery; as certainly we are bound by the treaty of peace on our part as you are on yours.”

*Nov. 16.* Last Wednesday evening at a meeting of the directors of the national bank, it was determined that four branches should be established; one in Boston, a second in New-York, a third in Baltimore, and a fourth in Charleston, to commence operation in January next. These branches are to have the benefit of a part of the specie capital.

We are assured, that general St. Clair, with the main army, must probably have arrived at the utmost point of his destination, by the 20th of the last month. His great object will be to establish strong posts in the Indian country, to curb and overawe such of the neighbouring tribes as may be inclined to hostility. His force and talents are so respectable, that it may be justly expected, he will effectually answer the public expectations. It is rather improbable the hostile Indians will meet in such numbers as to occasion any serious contest. On the contrary, it is probable, as he carries the olive-branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, that the campaign will establish a firm peace with the unfortunate natives of America.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig *Hetty*, capt. Clouser, arrived here from Cape Francois, which place he left October 5th, we have received the following intelligence.

On the 2d. an attack was made on the habitation of mr. Gallist, which terminated in the negroes being totally routed, with a considerable loss. There were only eleven white people killed and wounded in this affair, which lasted three hours and a half.

On the 4th. M. de Blancheland received a letter from the negro king (Francois) in which he requests some person might be sent to form a treaty with them, the basis of which should be their emancipation.

The same day an embargo was laid on all the Spanish vessels in the port, owing to a strong suspicion of their furnishing the negroes with ammunition.

On the 3d. two English frigates, which had carried the ammunition, &c. to the cape, left that place, for Jamaica, with a request from the assembly of the island, for 600 free negroes, known by the name of the Mountain Blues, and also for a loan of six millions of livres, for the use of the unfortunate planters.

One of the frigates left the cape on the 1st. with the thanks of the assembly to the king of England and mr. Pitt.

Thomas Willing, esq. is elected president, and John Cain, esq. cashier of the bank of the united states of America.

*Nov. 21.* In consequence of several destructive fires that have recently happened in New-York, the common council of that city have revised their law respecting fires; and among other additional clauses, ordained, under penalty of severe fines, that in future no hay or straw shall be deposited in buildings within the city, other than such as are of brick or stone, and covered with tile or slate; the ne-



glest of such a precaution having, it is thought, been the principal cause of the many serious losses occasioned by the breaking out of fires in that capital.

We are happy in informing the public, that the first ribbon loom, in America, is now set up in the town of Longmeadow, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Robert Silcock; and that the third piece of ribbon is now weaving. Six ribbons are wove abreast, with the same ease and facility that one could be; thirty five yards are made in a day. The silk is our own manufacture; and it is to be hoped that all due encouragement will be given to this important branch of American manufacture.

A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Oct. 25, says: "I have the pleasure of informing you, that peace is once more made between the whites and mulattoes: on Saturday last, the 22d inst, and yesterday, 2,500 of the latter marched with their arms into town, and paraded in company with the former, before the church; at which time, the inhabitants, with the officers of each party, entered the church, and sung Te Deum. How long the peace will last, is uncertain; as a number of the inhabitants are not well pleased. Upon what terms the peace is made, I cannot at present inform you."

A letter from Cape Francois, dated October 4, says: "No troops have been sent to our assistance from any quarter. On the contrary, we have sufficient proofs, that the Spaniards supply the negroes with ammunition. A letter found in the camp of Galiiser, furnishes evidence, that don Montanegro, commandant of a Spanish town, has made them an offer of ten barrels of gun-powder. He further adds, they may confidently apply to another commandant, who will furnish them with what they may want."

An act for incorporating the subscribers to the plan for promoting manufactures in the united states, having passed the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, we hear that a meeting of the subscribers is to be held at Trenton, on Monday next, for the purpose of chusing directors.

By accounts from Point Petre, in Grand-Terre, Guadaloupe, a great riot took place there about the 20th of September, on intimation having arrived of some decrees passed by the National Assembly of France.—The company of grenadiers quartered at Point Petre, had revolted and joined the mob, and formed on the rising ground above the town.

In consequence of which, the planters and gentlemen of property in the island assembled, and marched against them sword in hand; they were all taken prisoners, and strictly confined. It is farther mentioned, that the people went on board the commodore of the merchant ships in the port, and struck the national flag, in place of which they hoisted a white ensign on the commodore's mast-head.

By the latest accounts from Port-au Prince, we are informed, that the mulattoes have made peace with the whites, which has enabled them to repel every possible incursion near the town; the mulattoes being very strong in number, and better adapted to the service of fighting the negroes. But all this is not sufficient to put a period to the disturbances in that beautiful island. A force is expected from old France to effect this; on the arrival of which, there can be little doubt but that the insurgents will not only disperse, but be intimidated into peace, and a submission to the laws.

The salutary effects of the treaty made by the united states with the Creek Indians are now apparent; the settlements on St. Mary's river, in the state of Georgia, it is said, are in a most flourishing condition.

Some accounts from Cape Francois say, that the blacks have put some of their white prisoners to death, by breaking them on the wheel, and by other infernal modes.

In classing the senators from the state of Vermont, Mr. Bradley is of the class whose seats will become vacant at the expiration of four years, from March, 1791; and Mr. Robinson, of that whose seats will be vacated in six years.

Late advices from France say, that after the first day of October, 1791, no American ships, laden with tobacco, were to be admitted to entry in the French ports, except upon condition of coming directly from America with clearances for France.

## MARRIED.

VERMONT. At Bennington. Mr. Zephaniah Branch to Mrs. Sarah Porter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. At Portsmouth. Mr. John S. Sherborne to Miss Submit Boyd.

MASSACHUSETTS. At Boston. Mr. Samuel Hughes to Miss Peggy Miliquet. Mr. Joab Hunt to Miss Keziah Wentworth. Mr. Nathaniel Emmons to Miss Sukey Hitchens. Capt. Daniel Read to Miss Esther Foltz. Thomas Williams, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M'Carthy. Capt. Michael Homer to Miss Betsey Rea. At Dover. Mr. Eliphalet Ladd to Miss Betsey Bragg. At Exeter. Mr. James Thurston to Miss Betsey Peabody. At Salem. Mr. Abner Chase to Miss Sally Dean. Mr. Joseph Buxton to Miss Dorcas Osborn. At Newbury port. Mr. John Greenleaf to Miss Betsey Coats.

CONNECTICUT. Litchfield. Rev. Thomas Marsh to Miss Clarissa Seymour. Mr. James Mattocks to Miss Abigail Taylor. At Middletown. Enoch Huntington, Esq. to Miss Sally Ward. At New London. Mr. Edward Danforth to Miss Jerusha Mosely. At Hartford. Mr. Ely Bliss to Miss Hannah Bradley. At Westfield. Capt. A. Forward, aged 34, to Miss Tabitha Moore, aged 74.

NEW YORK. In the capital. Mr. Henry Aborn to Miss Abigail Baker. Peter Meßer, jun. Esq. to Miss Stewart.

NEW JERSEY. At New Brunswick. Mr. James Dunham to Miss Hannah Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In Philadelphia. Mr. Samuel Coats to Miss Amy Horner. Mr. Frederic Montgoin to Miss Hannah Phile. Mr. Thomas Jaquet to Miss Polly Pfeiffer. Mr. Nathaniel Mitchell to Miss Hannah Morris. Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache to Miss Muckee. Mr. John Miller to Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Joseph Marsh, jun. to Miss Hannah Hubly. Mr. Solomon Etting to Miss Rachel Gatz.—At Germantown. Dr. George Benfell to Miss Hannah Comb.—At Frankford. Mr. Jesse Edwards to Miss Sarah Kanton.—At Carlisle. Mr. Jacob Watters to Miss Patty Stuart. Mr. William Wallace to Miss Jane Gray.

DELAWARE.—At Duck creek. Mr. James Allen to Miss Eliza Hyland.

MARYLAND.—In Baltimore. Mr. Richard Lawton to Mrs. D. Parkinson.—At Annapolis. Daniel Delozier, Esq. to Miss Higginbotham.—At Easton. Mr. James Price to Miss Betty Tripp.

VIRGINIA.—At Alexandria. Richard Harrison, Esq. to Miss Nancy Crank.—In Fauquier co. Mr. John Shaw, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Pitt, aged 59.—At Dumfries. Mr. George G. Tyler to Miss Cecilia Campbell. Major Valentine Pierce to Miss Eleanor Orr.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—At Charleston. Mr. John Duval to Miss Martha Addison. Dr. Dr. Rosset to Miss Mary Fullerton. Thomas Parker, Esq. to Miss Mary Drayton. Mr. Benjamin Grey to Miss Nancy Cudworth. Mr. William Scott to Miss Rebecca Ham. Samuel Wigfall, Esq. to Miss Wigfall. Dr. Alexander Garden to Miss Ann Catharine Eady.

**GEORGIA.**—At Augusta. Henry Osborne, esq. to miss Catharine Howell.  
At Great Ogechee. Capt. John Burke to miss Kitty Elbert.

### D I E D.

**VERMONT.** At Bennington. Miss Peggy Longworth.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.** At Hollis. Deacon Nathaniel Jewith, aged 80. Dr. John Hale, aged 60. Mr. Samuel French, aged 74.

**MASSACHUSETTS.** At Boston. Mrs. Mary Coleworthy, aged 55. Miss Elizabeth Fordes Andross, aged 16. Capt. Manasseh Marston, aged 62. Mrs. Elizabeth Ray, aged 53. At Vinalhaven. Mrs. Peggy Vinal. At Newbury port. Mrs. Mary Bliss. Miss Sarah Ingraham. In Salem. Mrs. Gardner.

**CONNECTICUT.** Lieut. Ephraim Harrison, aged 65. Lieut. Eaton Jones, aged 62. At Lynn. Mr. Joseph Lye. Mr. William Johnson. At Danbury. Mrs. Munson, aged 76. At Danvers. Mrs. Elizabeth Putnam, aged 54. At Wilton. Mr. Matthew Marvin. At Newhaven. Mrs. Eunice Todd, aged 39. At Middletown. Mr. Edward Rockwell, aged 84. At East Hartford. Mrs. Esther Wells, aged 90. At Norwich. Mrs. Polly Hide, aged 30.

**RHODE ISLAND.** At Providence. Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, aged 86. Mrs. Richmond.

**NEW YORK.** In the capital. Dr. Charles McKnight. Mr. William Coates. Mr. Charles Shaw. Mr. Josiah Byles. Mr. Joseph Neil. Mrs. Margaret Jay. Mr. Enoch Robins. At Kingston. Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, aged 84. At Albany. Mrs. Sally Hewson, aged 28.

**NEW JERSEY.** At Trenton. Mrs. Johanna Spencer, aged 63. In Oxford. John McMorris, esq.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** In Philadelphia. Mr. Gabriel L. Veillard. Capt. Philip Browne. Mrs. Catharine Britton, aged 42. Capt. Thomas Gadiden. Mr. Enoch Westcott. Capt. Charles Collins. Mr. John Casperon. At Carlisle. Mrs. Margaret Steel, aged 24. Mr. Joseph Given. At Harrisburg. Miss Rebecca Simpson. At Donnegall. Mrs. Ann Lowrey.

**MARYLAND.** In Baltimore county. Mrs. Elizabeth Dorsey. Mr. William Hughes. Mrs. Catharine Weatherburn. At Annapolis. Archibald Pattison, esq. In Frederic county. Mr. Joseph Lupton, aged 73.

**VIRGINIA.** At Williamsburg. Mr. Jonathan Pomeroy, aged 41. Mrs. Sarah Saunders. At Winchester. Mr. Martin Reilly. At Richmond. Mrs. Mary Crawford, aged 36. At Bermuda Hundred. Capt. James Pearce. At Norfolk. John Boush, esq. At Petersburg. Mr. John Hayes.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.** At Charleston. Dr. John Budd. Mrs. Ann Glover. Mrs. Elizabeth Coachman. Dr. Moses Bartram. Mr. John McCulloch. Capt. Thomas Blundell. Isaac Huger, jun. esq. Capt. James Taylor. Mrs. Mary Grimke. Capt. John Wilson. Mrs. Elizabeth St. John. Mrs. Dorothy Schepeler. Mrs. Mary Grant. Mr. George Watson. Mr. William Patterson. Miss Patty Chandler. Mr. John Moit, aged 52. Mrs. Tart. At Georgetown. Mrs. Horry. At Columbia. Mr. Robert Haswell. Near Camden. Richard Champion, esq.

**GEORGIA.** At Savannah. Mr. James Lincoln. Mrs. Mayer. Capt. Bull. Mr. Samuel Kennedy.